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[illegible] on the Kansas Question.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, May 7, 1858.

I left New-York on Saturday the 1st inst., and arrived here on yesterday evening, after a harrassing travel of five days, having spent Sunday, the 2d, in Washington. On my arrival at that point I was recommended to take the new southern route through Virginia and Tennessee, by the Virginia and Tennessee and Eastern Tennessee Railroads, the impression of my informant being that the staging on the latter road was reduced to six or eight miles. This information, though correct, so far as regards the extent of the railroad yet unfinished, was not so in reference to the distance to be traveled by stage; for, while but six miles of the Eastern Tennessee Railroad remains to be finished, eighteen miles have yet to be traveled by stage, the intervening distance between the points to which the railroad is complete not being on the line of the stage route, and therefore not accessible by vehicles of this description. Up to this point the travel was certainly agreeable. Along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad there lies the richest, and probably the most picturesque country to be seen anywhere. The road itself being new, combines all the new improvements in the shape of heavy rail and convenient equipments, which make railroad travel agreeable, while, in point of healthfulness, it may well be said to command a decided advantage over all the other Southern routes. There is embraced within this line of road a greater diversity of climate, soil and scenery, than is to be found within any road of similar length in the Union. By a gradual elevation you ascend from the head of tide-water at Petersburg by the Southside Railroad to Lynchburg, where you take the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Bristol, on the Virginia and Tennessee line. From Lynchburg the ascent is rapid until, passing the Blue Ridge, you gain the summit of the Alleghanies at Mount Airy, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Thence the travel is down-grade by a proportional ratio of descent, until Bristol is reached, from which point, along the route of the Eastern Tennessee Railroad to Knoxville, in that State, the country seems very level. The change in the temperature between Washington, or Petersburg, and Mount Airy was very marked. On leaving the former points I should have regarded overcoats as an incumbrance; but on reaching the latter point I deemed it a very essential appendage. The cold was sufficiently intense for New-York in March, and would be deemed severe were it to continue uniformly during that month.

As may be supposed, there is a conformable diversity in the soil along this route. There is to be found the dry, arid, sandy soil, the barren mountain soil in the high regions of the "Peaks of Otter," and in the less elevated portions of the country the rich pasture and wheat lands which constitute by far the largest proportion of the country along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. But throughout that portion of Tennessee traversed by the Eastern Tennessee and Knoxville and Dalton Railroads, the soil is uniformly of the latter character, rich and productive in the extreme.

But what a marked difference in the character of the people of both States! It is notable upon any slight intercourse with either, and in the tone and bearing of the Railroad officers on the respective lines. And even in the treatment and reception of the passengers at the different eating-houses along the routes it is distinguishable, the people of the Old Dominion being civil, courteous and kind, while those of Tennessee are cool, selfish and uncivil. To say that Parson BROWNLOW is a true reflex of the character of that people is to flatter them in one respect, namely, generosity, a trait of character for which he is distinguished, but which it would be a gross libel to apply to them. They are his antipodes in that respect, while probably in others they possess many traits in common. But, perhaps they are excusable, inasmuch as they have, up to this, occupied a somewhat isolated position, being excluded from the sunlight of refined civilization and social intercourse, from the want of Railroad facilities. These disadvantages are now being happily removed, and doubtless a new and better era will follow.

From Dalton, Ga., which is the terminus of the Knoxville and Dalton Railroad, I took the cars to Atlanta, in the same State, whence I came by West Point, a small town on the Georgia and Alabama line, to this city. After so long a travel—being, in fact, four nights without sleep, save the unsatisfactory nods which I snatched along the route—rest assured I felt in no small degree relieved on reaching here, and, with as little delay as possible, I hastened to bed, to enjoy that rest for which I so fondly yearned.

But few delegates have as yet arrived here, but it is expected that the trains to-morrow (Saturday) will bring a large number. The Convention will be made up principally of delegates from Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, but few being expected from the other Southern States. Moreover, the settlement of the Kansas question has divested the Convention of its chief feature of interest, and its deliberations must now lapse into the old stereotyped subjects of the revival of the African Slave-trade and the establishment of a direct Southern trade with Europe. This latter subject having assumed a somewhat tangible shape in the conditional arrangements concluded by the Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, in behalf of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad interests, with the Orleans Railroad Company in France, will probably command serious consideration; and it may be that steps will be taken to enable these interests to fulfill the conditions of this arrangement on their part, namely, the contribution of one and a half or two millions of dollars to aid in the construction of the proposed line of steamers. A Government subvention of some sort is also required, as another condition; but first it will be necessary to give an assurance that the enterprise will be carried out. Before Congress gives a contract for carrying the mail, which is the form of subvention contemplated, they must see that the line is established to carry it.

The revival of the Slave-trade will form a prominent subject of discussion. The question will be brought before the Convention in the shape of a report, by Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, on the relative condition of the negro in Africa and the Southern States, the morality of Southern Slavery, &c., &c.; and in view of the ultra Southern elements which will, doubtless, compose the Convention, it is but natural to suppose, that any proposition favoring the revival of this inhuman traffic, will be well received. Of course a unanimous expression of opinion in favor of any such scheme, by a body like this, can have no influence against the overwhelming sentiment of the Union and the world, arrayed in direct opposition to any such measure. That the people of these extreme Southern States would favor this scheme, is not so much to be wondered at, in view of its advantageous bearing upon their interests; but it is too much to require that the sentiment of the great majority of Christendom should defer to a mere local necessity. It will not be done. The revival question is a bugbear, and its discussion must end in smoke.

Montgomery is a handsome city, and evidently healthy from its elevated position. It is situated on the Alabama River, and seems to do a large trade in the cotton way, commanding very large facilities of intercourse by that river with Mobile and intermediate towns. The Convention will assemble in a spacious dépôt fitted for the occasion, the State Capitol, where it was first intended to hold the Convention, being deemed too small to accommodate the number of delegates expected to attend. By the way, I would remark, that the Capitol is a neat building, being a miniature model of the Capitol at Washington, without the new wings. It is situated on an eminence, and with reference to the main street just as the Capitol at Washington is with reference to Pennsylvania-avenue.

The weather here is charming at present, verdure of all kinds seems to be in perfect bloom, and strawberries are furnished at tables in abundance.

SATURDAY, May 8, 1858.

The prevailing sentiment here in regard to the settlement of the Kansas difficulty in Congress, is that of decided opposition, the people preferring that it be adhered to as the test question of disunion, while the more conservative among them—and they constitute but a fraction of the whole—would have preferred a surrender of the question with the Crittenden amendment, as the best means to obviate a revival of future agitation upon the subject. In this view of the matter, they hold, its that, while settlement in this form would involve the important advantage of removing it from the arena of federal politics, it embodied, as effectually as the Conference measure, a concession, on the part of the opposition, of the principle of the right of admission of new Slave States. They regard the one as involving concession just as fully as the other, while the Conference measure lacks the merit of finality which the other embodied. Such seems to be the reasoning on both sides, the majority leaning in favor of raising the issue of disunion upon it.

The most ultra concede, however, that the excitement growing out of the agitation of this question is fast dying out, and that soon no trace of it will remain. Indeed, I was in no small degree disappointed at witnessing such general indications of disapproval at the continuance of the agitation of this question, as I saw evinced. The people in general seem well satisfied that it has been disposed of for the sake of peace, while in the abstract they feel with reference to the manner of its adjustment just as those indicated above.

I can infer that the question of the establishment of a "Planters' Union," on the principle of the East India Company, will be introduced in the Convention by distinguished delegates from this State. The plan contemplates the selection of Atlanta, Georgia, as the headquarters of this organization, and the location at that point of eight or ten active agents, who are to maintain a constant communication with the planters throughout the South. They will receive reports of the amount of cotton raised by each, and make suitable preparations for its concentration at some central port for shipment direct to England, whence they will bring back in exchange the articles necessary for home consumption, to be distributed through subordinate agencies in each district or county, in an equivalent ratio to the amount of produce originally forwarded by each. In other words this "Planters' Union" is to be the agent of the Southern planters for the sale and forwarding of their produce, and the purchases and distribution of goods in exchange, for home consumption, in conformity with the peculiar requirements of each individual who forwards his produce through this agency. The advantages claimed for this scheme is that it will form the most practical basis for the establishment of direct Southern trade with Europe, by furnishing through this Agency such reliable data with reference to the available amount of produce to be exported, as to enable a satisfactory and comprehensive estimate to be made of the export and import trade of the South, and the number of vessels which can be sustained. By this principle of concentration and the fore-knowledge to be communicated through this agency, of the amount of cotton to be furnished, they expect to be able to determine the particular day when they can supply one or more cargoes for shipment, thus placing the maintainance of a regular line of steamers to Europe beyond per adventure. They also expect to effect a saving of the profits derived by Northern merchants from the sale of those goods necessary for Southern consumption, and to create some modification in the present system of duties on imports, which now operates so beneficially for New-York. The principle in this latter aspect embodies approximately the feature of direct taxation, for then each individual will pay an amount of duty proportionately to the amount of his imports. How far the scheme is likely to prove successful, is, of course, a matter about which I can form no opinion at present. Like all other subjects, which have been brought to the attention of this Convention, we may expect years of agitation upon it before any practical result is attained.

Contrary to the report so generally circulated a week or two ago, I have ascertained that the crops in the South have suffered in no material degree from the recent frosts. The general opinion seems to be, that the cotton crop was never so promising, and the extent of that staple cultivated this season is far in excess of former years. That cry of injury from the frost was gotten up by speculators; and, as I have ascertained, it served its purpose well here, before the true state of the facts were ascertained.

Delegates to the Convention are arriving rather slowly, but a large number is expected this evening and to-morrow morning. Among the arrivals so far, I notice ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., former Minister to Rio, who is now a resident of this State, having married a lady of considerable wealth, the widow, as I am informed, of a Mr. DILLET, formerly a member of Congress from this State. Mr. S.'s residence is in the village of Claiborne, on the Alabama River, where he is owner of large and valuable plantations, acquired by his marriage. I have heard it said that General QUITMAN and Mr. BONHAM, who voted against the Conference measure, have been invited by the citizens here to be present at the Convention. This is a special mark of favor extended to them, because of their refusal to vote for the Conference Compromise.

The leading citizens of this city held a meeting last night to make preparations for the reception of the delegates to the Convention. It was decided to get up a ball in honor of them, and to contribute in other respects to their pleasure and enjoyment while in the city. I should not be surprised if an invitation would be extended to them to make an excursion trip down the Alabama River, for which purpose, it is intimated, one or two beautiful steamers have been engaged.

To-day the temperature is several degrees above what it was yesterday. It would be considered a warm day in New-York in the latter part of June. I hope the heat will not increase much more before I leave here, for, I assure you, it is already sufficiently warm to suit me. The thoughts of "Yellow Jack" make me shudder; but I shall have taken leg bail long before the appropriate season for the visit of that redoubtable personage shall have set in. Alligators thrive amazingly in this region, and from that you may learn its adaptation as the residence of a raw Northern recruit. The sooner I get away the better, I imagine; but first for the Convention.

There are three daily papers published in this city, all of which combined do not contain one column of editorial each morning. I am told they say it is too warm—they can't write. There is evidently a great lack of energy and enterprise in their conduct.

The arrivals up to yesterday evening were so few as to lead me to suppose that the Convention which is to commence would stop far below the standard of former assemblages of this character in point of numbers at least. To-day, however, the prospects of a large attendance seem far better; and, I doubt not, from the numbers now present, the attendance will equal if not exceed that at any former Convention. It will certainly have the advantage in the high intellectual character of the element which will compose it, judging by the class of men already on the spot. It will undoubtedly combine a sufficient amount of talent to give to these assemblages a practical character, and to test their efficiency. If anything is attainable through such an instrumentality enough of statesmanship and wisdom will now be available to bring its consummation within view, if not to accomplish it forthwith. But no; it will result like all former Conventions, in speeches and resolutions.

The train last evening and this morning brought some distinguished individuals, among whom I notice A. P. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, son of the illustrious JOHN C. CALHOUN; the Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, of Virginia; Judge JONES, of Georgia; Major DAVID HUBBARD, of Alabama, and a host of others of less note. Each has his particular scheme to forward—Judge JONES his direct-taxation project; Mr. PRESTON his transatlantic steamship enterprise; Major HUBBARD his "Planters' Union" scheme; Mr. SPRATT, of Charleston, S. C., his grand African Slave-trade revival scheme, and so on down to the newspaper canvassers, who, it would appear, are no less zealous in the promotion of their little plans. The latter ply their vocations outside of the Convention, trusting altogether to the reputation which, by ultraists and disunionists, they succeeded in building. Even here, they seek to out-Herod each other in their professions of ultraism, as the best avenue to the pockets of the enthusiastic Southerners.

Gen. WM. WALKER, of Nicaragua notoriety, is expected here this evening by the river boat from Mobile. Here is a new fillibustering element in the Convention; and we shall, doubtless, have this now defunct feature reinvigorated again into life through this powerful agency. They are all fillibusters here; and rest assured that the principle, if engrafted into the ordinary purposes and aims of this assemblage, will find full favor. The ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty knocks this scheme in the head, so far as regards Central America. But there is Mexico; and it may be that, in the present distracted state of affairs there, which offers such bright hopes for a fillibustering enterprise, some move may be made in that direction. It might be deemed injudicious to act publicly in the matter, and hence the probability, if such a purpose is really entertained, of carrying on the negotiations *sub rosa.*

I have heard it stated here that the New-Orleans *Delta* is on its last legs, yielding, no doubt, to the sad reverses in the grand fillibustering schemes of which it was the organ.

"Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Gill fell tumbling after."

Sad fate, after all its efforts in behalf of the glorious cause of WALKER and Nicaragua. Perhaps a revival of the scheme in reference to Mexico would avert the impending crash by again reinstating it in its old vocation. There is need of haste to save the patient, if the accounts of its sickly condition be true.

DE BOW is expected here, but he seems to have a zealous eye to number one, for, as I understand, he has sent in advance books of subscription to the *Review*, which are deposited at the several hotels, with an accompanying document setting forth its merits and soliciting aims. I am informed that he has not received, so far, a sufficiency to pay the freight on the subscription books. Sad prospect. It is a galling reflection in view of the fact, that the "Southern Commercial Convention Scheme" had its origin with him, and in its creation he had, no doubt, due regard to the increase of the *Review's* subscription list, and the enlargement of its usefulness. But, with the decline of this grand convention scheme, comes a blight upon the personal phase of the enterprise. This is a hard world to live in.

You, doubtless, remember the introduction recently by Mr. FLORENCE, in Congress, of a new transatlantic steamship scheme, which contemplates the construction of a line of six iron steamers to run between the several large cities on our Atlantic seaboard, including New-Orleans, and various points in Europe. As I am informed, Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, of Wall-street, New-York, is interested in this enterprise, if not the originator of it. So far as I can ascertain it meets with decided favor here, and is regarded as the only feasible scheme of that sort hitherto devised. I should not be surprised if an expression of opinion favorable to it would be offered by the Convention. I am not aware whether any individual has the matter in charge, but, if presented, I have no doubt, from the approbation which it seems to meet, it would be warmly supported. If its originators conceived an expression of opinion by this Convention of any importance, they should have made an effort to have it brought before them. Not a word about DUDLEY MANN's scheme. That seems to be gone completely by the board.

Yesterday was hot; to-day is hotter; to-morrow will be hottest. My thermometer knows no higher degree, and it has already nearly attained that. Prespiration flows profusely while I write. With the same ratio of exusion for a week hence, I shall be nowhere. I will leave in an hour after the close of the Convention if I can secure the facility. It will be awful by that time, judging by the state of the weather now.

A gambler was shot here last night by another member of that profession. Both got into an affray, and the shooting followed. The man who was shot cannot possibly survive.

The hotel accommodation here is large enough for any emergency, and there is no reason to apprehend any inconvenience on that score during the session of the Convention.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, May 13.

The Convention was in session last evening until 11 P. M.

Messrs. HILLIARD, HARPER and HUBBARD, of Alabama, and Mr. HUNTER, of Georgia, spoke against the reopening of the Slave-trade.

In the session to-day Mr. PRESTON, of Virginia, spoke against the reopening of the trade, and Mr. YANCEY in favor of it.

Mr. SPRATT speaks to-night in support of his resolution.

A strong disunion sentiment pervades the Convention.

THE BUSTEED AND CARR LIBEL CASE.

SECOND DAY.

Testimony of James Gordon Bennett of the Herald; Mr. Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser; Mr. James Brooks, of the Express; Mr. Henderson, of the Evening Post; and of Messrs. Carroll and Purser—Interesting Statements and Assertions concerning Newspaper Circulation.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

This trial was resumed yesterday morning. The Court-room was even more crowded than on the previous day. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, was the first witness. He appeared a little nervous on taking the oath, but on the whole, gave his evidence in a composed manner. He was examined by Mr. John Graham:

James Gordon Bennett, was called and sworn:

Examined by Mr. Graham—Q.—What is your business? A.—Publisher of a newspaper.

Q.—Of what newspaper? A.—Of the *Herald*.

Q.—How long have you been the publisher of that newspaper? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—Do you know Thos. N. Carr? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Nearly twenty years.

Q.—Nearly twenty years? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you the file of your paper in Court since the commencement of this year? I believe you were directed by the subpœna to produce the file of the paper. A.—I believe there is one; I have not got it now. [File of paper produced.]

Q.—Is that the file of your paper containing the file for the month of February last? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe it is [examining;] yes, February is there.

Q.—Refer to the paper issued from your office on the 23d of February last? A.—[Examining]—I have it here.

Q.—Do you find a communication, Sir, over the name of Thos. N. Carr in that paper? A.—Yes, Sir, I have it here; do you mean the original manuscript? [producing it.]

Q.—No, Sir, the communication in the paper first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is the author of the communication? A.—It was handed to me by Mr. Carr.

Q.—It was handed to you by Mr. Carr, the defendant, now in Court? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you the communication which he handed to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you produce it? A.—Here it is; [producing it.]

Q.—Do you know in whose handwriting it is? A.—That is in Mr. Carr's handwriting.

Q.—In whose handwriting are the words "to the editor of the *Herald*," at the commencement of it? A.—It was put in by some one in the office, I hardly know who; I do not recollect who put it in.

Q.—Did you see those words put in yourself? A.—I did not.

Q.—For what purpose did Mr. Carr give you that communication?

Mr. Whiting—I object to that mode of putting the question. What did Mr. Carr say, and, if so, what, at the time of handing it? That is proper.

Mr. Graham—It certainly is competent for me to ask him the object of Carr's handing him the communication. We do not want to go into the details of the conversation that occurred between them.

The Court—He can only know the object from the conversation that transpired at the time. You had better take the legal course. Let him state the conversation that occurred at the time he handed him the paper.

Mr. Graham—Do you think, Sir, that the whole of the conversation is admissible?

The Court—Yes, I think that the whole of the conversation, in order to find out the motives of Mr. Carr, ought to be stated by the witness. You cannot get at the motive in any other way except by the conversation that took place between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Carr. [Mr. Graham excepted.]

Q.—At the time he handed you that, what did he state to you in relation to it? A.—I do not remember particularly the precise conversation; I had refused the publication of some previous articles from him, and I asked him if there was anything libelous in that, and he said "No, but I had better read it over;" well, he said that generally it showed how the public treasury was robbed in this City, and how the taxes were increased so much; it was one of the modes he said by which the public treasury was robbed; that was the principal motive he seemed to have in offering it to me; I read it over, and I did not see that it was libelous; it stated a fact of which he, as a public officer, was cognizant; he was a public officer with Mr. Busteed, and I thought, as an investigation was going on to find out how the money of the City went, that it would be as well to have as much information on the subject as possible; we are dreadfully plundered in this City.

Q.—No matter as to your comments. We are plundered as a City no doubt, and so are individuals. I am here to take care that individuals are not plundered. Let bodies take care of themselves. Did you read this over entirely? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was it before it appeared in the paper? A.—I think it appeared the next day, or the day after, but I am not very sure as to that point.

Q.—Is Mr. Carr in your employ? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Does he receive any stipend or emoluments from your paper? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did he receive anything for writing this? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever receive anything for the publication of this libel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been promised anything for its publication? A.—No.

B.—Do you look to anyone now for compensation for publishing it.

Witness [laughing]—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you contributed anything towards the expenses of this defence? A.—No.

Q.—Did you suggest the counsel to be employed for the defence? A.—No.

Mr. Whiting—I do not see what this has to do with this case.

Mr. Graham—Have you been consulted by Mr. Carr in relation to the employment of counsel for this defence? A.—No; not at all.

Q.—Have you entered into any agreement making yourself responsible for any of the expenses of the defence. A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Either in writing or verbally? A.—No.

Q.—Directly or indirectly? A.—No.

Q.—How many copies of this publication were circulated? A.—The same number that is published every day.

Q.—About how many would that be? A.—I do not remember the precise number.

Q.—Well, as near as you can give it? A.—Our average circulation is between 60,000 and 70,000.

Q.—Then you mean to say that about 60,000 or 70,000 was the number of publications in which this libel was circulated? A.—It might be more or less.

Q.—What figure would you be willing to give us as the lowest? A.—I suppose about 58,000. Sometimes it goes over that.

Q.—Your paper circulates through every State in the Union? A.—I believe it does.

Q.—And every part of every State? A.—Well, I do not know as to that. I have not looked over my subscriptions for some time. I do not know without looking over the subscription books.

Q.—It has a general circulation all over the Union? A.—Yes.

Q.—It circulates also in foreign countries? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you demand any indemnify for a publication like this? A.—No.

Q.—At the time you received this publication were you friendly or unfriendly to Mr. Busteed? A.—I was neither one nor the other; have never had much intercourse or connection with Mr. Busteed.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you were not unfriendly to him? A.—I was not unfriendly to him.

Mr. Whiting—Is it not enough to try this libel case, if there is any libel about it, which I say there is not?

Mr. Bennett—I supported his election.

Mr. Graham—We say that there were two motives for this publication, and we shall argue them, no matter how this witness shall swear: in the first place Mr. Busteed did not advertise in Bennett's paper, and, secondly, he did not bestow on Carr the position of Commissioner of Assessments and Awards. They were both malicious to Mr. Busteed. The previous course of the paper will prove that Bennett entertained the bitterest and blackest malice towards him, (Mr. Busteed.) Although Bennett occupies the relation of a witness for the prosecution, still we charge him with being a conspirator in relation to this crime. We are determined to show to the Jury that this was the result of mutual malice on the part of these two towards Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Whiting—Now the character of this prosecution, from the manner in which it has been conducted thus far, is one of the most extraordinary that has ever occurred in a court of justice. I say that it is unheard of, that the counsel for the prosecution should come into a court of justice to try a simple case of libel, and in the opening of his case claim that the Court were to sit here merely for the purpose of preserving the public peace, that they had nothing to do but to admit and reject evidence, that the Jury were the exclusive judges of the law and the fact, to do just as they pleased, and then upon the introduction of his own witness attempt to prove that this publication was malicious on the part of Mr. Carr. I will prove by documentary evidence that the allegation that Carr published this libel because Busteed did not appoint him on the commission to be utterly untrue. No such application was ever made by Mr. Carr, and he would have refused it had it been offered to him. Counsel to go beyond the legitimate line of proving the original manuscript by the person to whom it was delivered, that a request was given at the time for its publication, or that it was admitted with a view to impeach his own witness, is carrying things beyond endurance. If Mr. Busteed has a claim against Mr. Bennett—as he has—for the publication of this libel in his paper, he may indict him, or commence a civil suit, and thus have an opportunity of either recovering damages against him or of convicting him. But can he bring him into Court, put him upon the stand in this indirect way, and charge him with being a conspirator with Mr. Carr? I say no. Has such a thing ever been attempted before any Court of justice? I submit not.

The learned counsel then contended that there had been no libel committed, as he would hereafter show by the paper itself. The statement that the learned counsel had made in relation to a conspiracy existing between Messrs. Carr and Bennett to injure Mr. Busteed, ought not to be indulged in here, for not the slightest proof had been adduced to warrant it. The only question was, was this a libel on the face of it.

Mr. Graham—The remarks of the counsel are such as could have been expected from one who is managing a case entirely without a defence. They are utterly foreign to the point presented by me to the Court, in insisting on my right for this evidence on the part of the prosecution. This case has progressed but a little way, but at every stage my opponent has endeavored to do as he did at the last term of the Court, for the purpose of prejudicing the community, and the Jury, and to turn this into a private prosecution, and he is continually harping upon the fact that this prosecution is got up—because that is virtually the drift of his remarks to the Court—for the purpose of vindicating the character of this prosecutor before the community. Now, I had the honor to read to this Court and Jury, in my opening, from a work of high authority in relation to the moving principle of a prosecution of this kind. It does not regard the private feelings of parties at all, nor is it intended to redress their particular grievances. The sole object of the prosecution is to preserve the public peace, and to prevent the feelings of members of society from being outraged by the publication of deformations such as those contained in this indictment. Your honor will perceive that, with reference to this witness, his direct examination has been held within the strictest bounds, and I am forced into the question which I have propounded to the witness, and which is now the subject of discussion before the Court. I proposed to exclude all conversations that took place between this witness and the defendant at the time that this communication was handed to the witness for the purpose of publication, the Counsel for the defence insisting upon that conversation, because it qualified the motive. If they have extracted evidence from their own declarations to one another of the purity of the intention of both of them, one in writing, and the other in publishing this libel, have not I the right to know from this witness what his relations to the prosecutor were? Cannot I show that he entertained malicious and vindictive feelings to Mr. Busteed? And, further, if I can show that the defendant was malicious to Mr. Busteed, will it not enable the Jury to judge how much candor existed in the remarks that passed between them at the time these communications were handed in for the purpose of publication?

It is true, your Honor, that this is a witness for the prosecution. He is not, however, *in fact* a witness for the prosecution; for it is evident that if he has any sympathy, it is with the defence. He can have no sympathy with the prosecution, otherwise he would not have lent himself to the circulation of such deformation in reference to the individual who occupies so prominent a position in society. Every circumstance shows that this is a proper question. I do not propose to address to the Court such an inflammatory harangue as has been delivered by the Counsel for the defendant. But this I will say: he has a singular way of dodging legal points when presented, and endeavoring to go off into an address that may prey upon, or excite the prejudices, as he supposes, of the Jury, or the community, or of other persons, although probably he may be mistaken in the result that his remarks may produce. If your Honor will loook at the circumstances which now surround this question at the time it is put to the witness, you will say that I have a right to unravel his motives, and all through the motives of the defendant in writing this communication. This witness, Bennett, has already stated to this Court that this lengthy communication was read by him, and in it he saw no libel. With what kind of eyes does he see? [Loud laughter.] If there were no libel in this paper, with what kind of eyes does he see? [Renewed laughter.] Did he assume it to be true because Carr said so? Did he assume that there was a good motive on the part of Carr in writing this communication simply because Carr said so? Did he assume that the end of Mr. Carr was just, because he (Carr) declared that his end was just? If he relied so blindly upon Mr. Carr, as he says, it is evident that the two were conspiring together, although they were not giving the real name to the transaction in the conversation,—for the purpose of accomplishing the ruin and destruction of the prosecutor.

Now, there is another circumstance of great importance which is this: If your Honor should have a variance with me, and should write a communication that would take up an entire column, and nearly two-thirds of another, and send it to this man Bennett, would he have inserted it in the columns of his foul and degraded journal gratuitously? Do you suppose, your Honor, that he would lend his paper to minister to your malice as against me unless he was also malicious towards the person in respect to whom he desired to make use of his paper? I propose to show that this witness was unfriendly to Mr. Busteed, and if it is necessary at a subsequent stage of this case, I will prove that this witness, Bennett, with tears in his eyes, begged the forgiveness, almost on bended knees, of the prosecutor in this case, and acknowledged that the whole course of his paper in reference to Mr. Busteed had been utterly false—yes, maliciously false. That is a fact that I can prove by this witness himself, if he will for once speak the truth, and confess to it. If he dares to deny it, I am able to attest the fact by the production of two witnesses of spotless character, to the satisfaction of this Court and Jury. After he had lulled the difficulty which he supposed might draw him into trouble in consequence of his first attack, what do we find him doing? Why, leaguing with this man Carr, who in himself is harmless. If he (Carr) would but employ his *own* tongue, it is beneath the notice of this prosecution to call him to account for anything *he* might say. If he would employ his own pen, and circulate his libels, so far as his humble means would permit him, we should not condescend to notice his productions; but when he induces the head of the *Herald* to lend himself as a kind of servant to him for the purposes of effecting the diabolical malice flowing from his pen—a journal boasting a circulation of 58,000 copies daily, varying between that number and 70,000,—then the peace of the community requires that a prosecution of this kind should go on, and that, instead of being frowned down by the Court, it should be sustained for the great purposes of the public good.

If, Sir, this prosecution should fail upon any improper ground, I can assure your Honor that this will be the last occasion, at all events in reference to this prosecution, in which the law will be appealed to for the purpose of restraining the passions of this defendant, and some other course may be resorted to more congenial to the feelings of the individual whose character, reputation, and honor have been thus ruthlessly, and unjustifiably attacked.

The Court excluded the question, to which ruling an exception was taken by the counsel for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—Q. Are you acquainted with a newspaper called the *Day Book*? A.—Yes, I see it occasionally.

[Objected to. Objection overruled and exception taken.]

Q.—Where is it published? A.—I do not know, but somewhere in the City; in Nassau-street, or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q.—Are you acquainted with its circulation? A.—Only from common rumor.

Q.—Do you exchange with it? A.—I do not know.

[Objected to. Objection sustained and exception taken.]

Q.—How often do you see it? A.—Generally every day; some of my boys buy it for me and send it to my rooms.

Q.—Do you know where it can be purchased? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know a paper called the *Daily News*? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know the extent of its circulation? A.—Only in the same way—by rumor.

Q.—Is there another paper called the *Daily Day Book*, or is that the same paper? A.—They are issued probably from the same office, but I do not know.

Q.—Now as to the *Evening Mirror*? A.—That is out of existence, altogether stopped.

Q.—When did it go out of existence? A.—Some months ago.

Q.—About what extent was its circulation? A.—It was generally reputed to be a few hundred; it died for want of circulation.

The Court—I rule that out. There is no matter about that.

Mr. Whiting—Then note our exception.

Witness—I do not know whether it had a large circulation, from my own knowledge, but only by repute.

(Question repeated.)

The Court—He says he has no knowledge except from repute. I overrule the question.

Mr. Whiting—The same questions in respect to the *Evening Post* and the *Express* may be considered as having been put in and overruled.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Whiting—Q.—Have you ever learned from the editors or conductors of either of these papers the amount of their circulation?

Mr. Graham objected to the question, but subsequently withdrew it, if there were added to the interrogatory the words, "from conversations with such editors or conductors?"

Mr. Whiting consented to the alteration.

Witness—I have never learned anything from them.

Thomas Carroll, re-examined by Mr. Graham—I am Street Clerk in the Office of the Corporation Counsel; my duty is to take charge of the opening and widening of streets, and to take charge of the organization of Committees; I had no familiarity with the business before I assumed that place in Mr. Busteed's office; some proceedings have occurred relative to opening Fifty-ninth-street; they were instituted in the time of Mr. Shepard in August, 1856; the proceeding was to open Fifty-ninth street from the First-avenue to the East River, and from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue; there were 310 lots affected by the opening, 54 damaged, and 256 benefit lots; the advertisement of notices of opening were inserted in the *New-York Times, Courier, Commercial Advertiser, Journal of Commerce* and *Daily News*; the notices, by affixing, were given on paste-board backs to prevent their being injured by rain; the names of the Commissioners for opening of Fifty-ninth-street are Thomas N. Carr, James C. Rutherford and Asa Bogart; Mr. Carr was nominated by Mr. Busteed at the request of Fernando Wood; the sixty days' notice of presentment to Court for confirmation were inserted in the *Express, Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post* and *Day Book*; the ten day notices to the tax-payers, and fourteen-days' notices of the taxation were inserted in the same papers, with the addition of the *Daily News*; by the regulation of Mr. Busteed's office he touches no money; that has been the regulation since the Central Park was opened, in 1853; Mr. Carr did not make any affidavit regarding the costs of his two hundred and five attendances on the Commissioners; the rule is that affidavits shall be made; I do not know why Mr. Carr did not make an affidavit; the Comptroller paid the money to Mr. Carr; there was a bill for the estimated expenses of the Office of Corporation Counsel, such as copying, printing, posting and advertising, sent in to the Comptroller; that was the only bill; all these expenses were taxed in the bill of Expenses, according to law, upon affidavit; I was at the Police Office on the day when Mr. Carr was brought in under arrest; I saw the affidavit of Mr. Busteed against him; he stated he was the author of the article complained of in the *Herald*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—The Judge told Mr. Carr he was charged with a libel on Mr. Busteed; he said he wrote the article, but did not intend it should be any reflection on the character of Mr. Busteed; he said that a bill had come from the Corporation Counsel's office to the Commission for services rendered by the Corporation Counsel to the amount of $1,112 12½; I produce a copy of the bill thus sent in; I do not know where the bill itself is.

To Mr. Graham—In the converation at the police office, Mr. Carr said that he had the bill that was presented to the Commission, and at a proper time he would show it.

Mr. Whiting desired Mr. Carr to take the stand to prove the loss of the original bill. Mr. Graham objected. The Court allowed Mr. Carr to be sworn.

Thomas N. Carr, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am defendant in this prosecution; I have searched for the original bill which Mr. Carroll spoke of; I could not find it; I made diligent search for it, and do not know what has become of it.

Mr. Carroll's examination resumed by Mr. Graham—There was an examination in the police office about a week or ten days after Mr. Carr's arrest; I did not see him exhibit any paper on the day of the examination.

To Mr. Whiting—The bill sent in to the Commission had not the words, "To Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, for services rendered." I sent in the bill, with this wording: "For the expenses occurred in the offices, for printing, copying, posting and advertising;" I did not even put in the usual form of a bill; I do not know whether I lumped all the above expenses together; it did not go in "To Richard Busteed;" there are seven clerks and two boys in the office of the Corporation Counsel; Mr. Busteed's salary is $10,000 altogether, and has $8,000 extra allowed for the clerk hire of his office; he has also as much private business as he can get; I do not know what his business is; he devotes to the public business all that is not employed in his private business; a large portion of his time is devoted to his private business; some of the copying is done out of the office, as we have not force inside to do it all; of the $1,112 in the bill sent in to the commission, $347 was for outside copying; [original book of minutes of the commission was here produced;] I cannot state when that bill of mine was rendered; it bears date Feb. 24, 1857; the minute-book will show when it was rendered; I do not know whether it was after March 21; on that day I do not know that I had answered the request for the items; I do not know that any request was made, but I did furnish it; all that Mr. Shepard had done in the business of opening Fifty-ninth-street was to advertise for Commissioners; I do not know whether Mr. Carr ever applied to be appointed on any commission.

To Mr. Graham—When I rendered the estimate, the advertisements of the sixty days' notices had not been inserted in the newspapers; Mr. Busteed did not see the estimate which I furnished to the Commission; it is one of my duties as Street clerk to furnish it.

John E. Hall, examined by Mr. Graham—I am publisher of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*; it has been about sixty years in existence; we are in the habit of publishing legal advertisements from all the Courts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—I decline to state the circulation of the *Commercial Advertiser*; I think that is our private business.

Mr. Whiting insisted that the question should be answered. Mr. Graham objected. The Court directed the witness to answer. Mr. Hall still declined to answer, as he thought the business was wholly of a private nature. Mr. Graham argued that the witness should not be compelled to expose the private affairs of the office.

Mr. Whiting still insisted on an answer, but Mr. Hall refused, and said he would abide by the consequences.

Mr. Graham said that rather than have Mr. Hall annoyed, he would withdraw the testimony.

Mr. Whiting said he would not allow it.

The Court said it was in his discretion to permit the testimony to be withdrawn.

Mr. Graham then said that he did not altogether think he himself had a right to withdraw the testimony of the witness, on the ground that this was a public prosecution, and the interests of the public had to be maintained.

The Judge again told Mr. Hall that he must answer the question.

Mr. Hall said he would answer the question by saying the *Commercial Advertiser* had not a limited circulation.

Mr. Whiting then asked the number of the circulation. He declined to answer the question, whereupon Mr. Whiting said he would not ask the Court to commit him, but would leave the Jury to estimate what might or might not be a limited circulation. To questions relating to the circulation of the *Day Book* and *Mirror*, Mr. Hall said he had no knowledge. He then left the stand.

Isaac Henderson, examined by Mr. Graham—I am publisher of the *Evening Post*; it has been fifty-five or sixty years in existence.

The question whether legal advertisements were published in the *Post* was objected to by Mr. Whiting and ruled out by the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—We vary in circulation; we sometimes publish as many as 7,000 or 8,000; our lowest number may be 3,400.

To Mr. Graham—I do not know how long the *Courier and Enquirer* has been in existence; I have known it thirty years; I have known the *Journal of Commerce* over twenty years; I do not know how long it has been in existence. The *Evening Post* circulates among large property-holders, who are, consequently, large tax-payers,—such men as Mr. Astor and Mr. Whitney; I should say the *Courier* and *Journal of Commerce* circulated among the same class of persons.

Cross-examined—I do not know whether poor persons who only own a few little lots get such papers as I have named; I know there is a paper called the *Day Book*; I know that several tax-payers have it; I do not know its circulation; I know there is a paper called the *Daily News*; I do not know its circulation.

James Brooks examined by Mr. Graham—I am printer and publisher of the New-York *Express*; it is published morning and afternoon; we have three afternoon editions; it has been established about twenty-four years as the New-York *Express*; it circulates among all classes—tax-payers and all; we are in the habit of publishing legal advertisements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—I know the *Day Book*; I think it has a large circulation but I should think mostly in the Southern country; I think the DAILY TIMES has a very large circulation.

George H. Purser, examined by Mr. Graham—I am the present Corporation-Attorney; I have known Mr. Carr 25 years; I am the assignee of Mr. Carr's claim on all property connected with the opening of Forty-fifth-street; I paid for the assignment over $700.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—The first assignment was made on the 13th of February; I advanced $268; I do not recollect what interest I was paid for making the advance; there was no amount fixed; I gave the check to Casper C. Childs; Mr. Carr could not tell when it would be paid; I advanced in all, about $700; I always paid in checks; I got my interest by deducting; I will bring my check-book to-morrow.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

1,615,351 in Treasure.

Virtual Rejection of the Cass-Herran Treaty by the New-Granadian Senate.

Interesting from the South Pacific.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Large Discoveries of Gold in the British Possessions.

Treaty Between France and the Sandwich Islands.

Very Late from the Great Salt Lake.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Commander, from Aspinwall on May 4, with the California mails of April 20, passengers, and $1,615,351 04 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at Panama on the night of the [illegible].

The United States ship *Vandalia* arrived at Panama on the 25th of April, from Callao.

The flag-ship *Merrimac* and sloop-of-war [illegible] were at anchorage in the Bay of Panama.

We are indebted to Mr. J. F. PATTERSON, Purser of the *Star of the West*, for favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & CO., and FREEMAN & CO., for papers received with dispatch.

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West:*

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$[illegible]	J. B. Newton & Co.	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	20,000	Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]
W. Hoge & Co.	37,700	Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
Am. Ex. Bank	33,000	Order	[illegible]
W. Seholl & Co.	7,112	Conroy & O'Connor	[illegible]
Meader & Adams	16,010	Order	[illegible]
S. Tilton & Co.	5,000	J. Patrick	[illegible]
Williams & Doland	2,370	T. J. Hand & Co.	[illegible]
H. Harris & Co.	2,800	T. Watson & Sons	[illegible]
H. E. Griffen	3,180	N. Hassel & Sons	[illegible]
E. S. Wade	1,000	J. B. Weir	[illegible]
R. G. Reed	1,500	Ross, Falconer & Co.	[illegible]
Curtis & Co.	4,000	Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]
Treadwell & Co.	17,000	L. von Hoffman	[illegible]
J. G. Parker & Son	4,000	Freeman & Co.	[illegible]
S. W. Schembberg	6,300	E. H. Kelly & Co.	[illegible]
Scholl Brothers	15,000	Lansburgh Bros.	[illegible]
J. Hecter, Bro. & Co.	2,640	G. G. Hobson	[illegible]
Z. Ernstein & Bro.	3,000	J. W. Clark	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co	25,194	S. V. Brummer	[illegible]
R. Patrick	41,000	J. M. Lopez	[illegible]
C. H. Mallery	10,100	R. D. Costa	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	32,190	J. Avenue	[illegible]
Cobb, Martin & Co.	13,280	V. Fribourg	[illegible]
C. W. Crosby	16,500	Order	[illegible]
Harbeck & Co.	5,000	C. Durand	[illegible]
A. Belmont	30,000	Classen & W.	[illegible]
Total			$1,[illegible]

The California news by this arrival is not specially important. The Legislature would adjourn on the 26th of April. The San Francisco Sunday Law, to go into operation on the 1st of June, had been adopted by both branches of the Legislature, and had received the sanction of the Governor. It forbids the keeping open of any place of business on Sundays.

The Legislature had under consideration a resolution instructing Senators and California Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the Federal Government to appoint American Consuls at the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo and La Paz.

The Assembly had passed a bill to pay $[illegible] to the "law and order" troops, enlisted to resist the Vigilance Committee.

There was a great fire in Forest City on the night of the 10th of April. The town was almost entirely destroyed. The total loss is put down at $175,000.

There was a great fight between two opposing companies of Chinamen, at Weaverville, on the [illegible] of April. Several were wounded.

The people of Humboldt Bay have established a regular line of sailing vessels to run to the port of San Francisco.

A party of squatters had driven a United States surveyor from his work in surveying a ranch near Healdsburg. They destroyed his field notes, and ordered him to leave the ranch under pain of being shot dead. They then hunted up one of the owners of the ranch, and compelled him to sign a paper abandoning all claim to the land.

The investigation of the HARASZTHY case, at the United States Mint, San Francisco, was being conducted by the Commissioners sent out from Washington for that purpose.

The clipper-ships *Fleetwing* and *Ocean Telegraph* were on the berth for passengers for New-York, in opposition to the Mail Steamship Line. They have runners employed, and charge $100 for cabin passage.

The case of the slave ARCHY LEE was finally disposed of on the 14th of April by the opinion delivered by Commissioner GEORGE PEN JOHNSTON in the United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, setting him at liberty, and constituting him a free man. The announcement gave general satisfaction. On the following evening the boy made his appearance at the Zion (colored) Church, on Pacific-street, and was enthusiastically received by his friends.

The bill lately presented in the California Legislature (but not yet passed) prohibiting the immigration of negroes into California, had caused two or three indignation meetings among the colored people in San Francisco, and an Association has been formed for emigration to the British Possessions. Some two hundred blacks were believed to be preparing to locate permanently at the Fraser River Gold Mines, lately discovered.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Amendments by the Senate of the Cass-Herran Treaty—Passage of the Treaty as announced—The original Treaty Virtually Rejected—Refusal of the Panama State Attorney to Prosecute the Murderers of the 15th of April, 1856—Movements of American War-vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 4, 1858.

The Special Committee of the Senate at Bogota, to whom was referred the Cass-Herran Convention, with instructions to consider the whole subject anew, reported it back on the [illegible] March, with very material amendments. In the first article, the sentence which acknowledged the responsibility of New-Granada for the riot of the 15th of April, and her duty to maintain the peace of the Interoceanic Transit, was stricken out. The Committee also inserted after the acknowledgment of the indebtedness of New-Granada to the citizens of the United States, corporations, companies, or private individuals, the important saving clause: "*With whom there is no legal agreement*," which is intended to cut off any claims the Panama Railroad Company may make, and probably also the claim of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $122,000 and interest, for head money on passengers, which that Company contends has been illegally collected from it. The next five articles were left as in the original. The 7th article, granting to the United States the privilege of leasing or buying one hundred acres of land for a coal depôt, wharves, landings, &c., on an Island in the Bay of Panama, was amended, limiting the enjoyment of this privilege to twenty years, counting from the date of the treaty of 1846, thus making it only an eight years' concession, which, without any guarantee of renewal, would be of no use to the United States.

On the first reading an informal vote was taken on the modifications, which resulted in their approval by 12 to 7.

On the second reading, the clause which guarantees one half of the receipts of the Granadian Government from the Panama Railroad towards the payment of the damages that may be fixed upon, was stricken out, on motion of General Mosquera, who was Chairman of the Committee who reported to the Convention a day or two before, with only amendments in the first article, and the following clause substituted:

"To effect these payments, the Government of New-Granada guarantees the sums which may be paid from the funds of the Confederacy, and the sums to be paid in each specified period will be held at the disposal of the Government of the United States, or the parties concerned."

The fourth, fifth and sixth articles passed without any modification.

On the third reading, on April 8th, *the seventh article was stricken out altogether, only one member, Señor Quijano, voting in favor of it.* And in this emasculated shape the convention passed the Senate and a first reading in the House.

So, the convention is virtually rejected; for the only thing left in it is a promise to pay whatever sum may be fixed upon by arbitrators, as due to citizens of the United States for the Panama massacre, and even this concession is accompanied by the admission of Senators and the public press that the Government can never pay the money.

If the Congress of Bogota shall continue in this mood, the only thing that can bring it to its senses

[illegible]

will be the immediate landing of five hundred men from the squadron of Commodore Long, now before Panama, and the occupation of the transit, unless, as there is some reason to believe, the men at Bogota wish to compel the United States to take possession of the Isthmus, in the forlorn hope that foreign powers will interfere against us, or the desperate financial condition of the republic makes them hopeless of longer keeping it together, this will have the desired effect.

Even if the Congress of Bogota should approve the convention as it stands in the original, it will not be done in time for the United States Senate to consider its provisions, as that body adjourns on the 7th June. So the question bids fair to go into another year, unless prompt measures be adopted on the part of the United States. Let Congress, before it adjourns, give the President power to seize the transit and hold it until justice has not only been done towards the sufferers and their families for the horrible butchery of the 15th April, but until we have ample security for the peaceful conduct of the Isthmeans towards our trade and travel. And, while he is about it, let him settle the tonnage-tax and postage questions. It were better not to make two bites at the cherry.

While upon the subject of the Convention, I have to communicate the fact that the State Attorney of Panama has just formally refused to bring Gov. Fabrega and his officers to trial, in conformity with the directions of the Attorney-General Gonzales, for ordering the police to fire upon the defenceless Americans, and for his neglect to bring the robbers and private murderers on that occasion to justice. The State Attorney says he is satisfied the Governor did all he could to protect the passengers and stop the riot! In the face of the fact that not a single one of the robbers and murderers was apprehended for trial, notwithstanding that the robbers established depôts within a hundred yards of the city walls, from which to publicly vend the jewels, clothes and effects of the passengers, this is particularly cool, and shows by what spirit the public authorities of this place are actuated.

I notified you in my last of the arrival at this port of the United States flag-ship *Merrimac*, on the 19th. The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* arrived in three or four days after, and the light-house surveying steamer *Shubrick* reached here, in 14 days from Valparaiso, on the 27th. The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* is daily expected. So that, with the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, now in port, the United States fleet in the Bay will be quite a respectable one. The British have here the frigates *Havana* and *Magicienne*, the first to return to the coast of Mexico in her old business of smuggling out specie, and the latter on the more honorable mission to help thrash out the Chinese.

The whole of the United States fleet will be kept here for a considerable time. The vessels rendezvous at the Island of Taboga, nine miles from the city, to hold a Court-Martial, in which three officers, understood all to belong to the flag-ship, will be tried for drunkenness. One is a lieutenant, a second a lieutenant of marines, and the third an engineer. After this business is finished, there will be a survey held on the *Decatur*, when, if she is not ordered to San Francisco for repairs, Commander Thatcher will cruise on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The general health of the fleet is good. Commodore Long is still suffering from lameness so that he can barely get across his cabin, having injured his knee-pan by a fall before leaving Boston.

The clipper ship *John Tracts* arrived on the 27th, with 1,300 tons of coal for the United States fleet.

We have had two quite exciting monetary flurries the past fortnight. Our currency on the Isthmus being about as heterogeneous as our population, and American gold not entering largely into the mixture, the Railroad Company found it necessary a few months since to make a specie tariff as near as possible to that of New-York. This was not accepted by the trading community without a great deal of grumbling, but it was thought the thing was finally settled. Last week, however, the Company made another reduction on Chili and New-Granadian condors, and on Costa Rica money of about ten per cent., which capped the climax of monetary woes among us. But as no moneys have been placed below what they will realize in New-York, and the charges of the railroad having been originally based on American gold, I do not see as any one has any particular cause of complaint.

The second excitement grew out of a reduction in the salaries of most of the railroad officers, of from 10 to 25 per cent., which procedure does not at all please the gentlemen concerned. Taking all things into consideration, I think this is rather a bad move of the New-York direction. Many of these officers were engaged in building the road, and a great portion of them have been employed by it ever since its completion. Their salaries have been liberal, to be sure, but not too liberal when the work, the climate and the character of the men are taken into view. I doubt if any corporation in the world ever possessed a more honest, intelligent and faithful set of men, or who have given such general satisfaction to their employers. It is very true men may be had for less, but when you have a set of men, like Butterworth, "who are fit to handle bullion," it is better to keep them, if possible.

F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Return of the Peruvian President to the Capital—Further Particulars of the Great Battle at Arequipa—The Elections in Chili—News from Bolivia, etc.

From our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, May 3, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived here on the 21st, with dates from Callao and Lima to the 13th ult. From Valparaiso we have dates to the 11th, brought by the United States Surveying steamer *Shubrick*, which made the run to Panama in twelve days. From Ecuador there is nothing new.

PERU.

General Castilla reached Lima on the 10th, after his triumph over the revolutionists of Arequipa, headed by Vivanco, but was not received with the enthusiasm calculated upon, from the people. In fact, the young rebel, Montero, the commander of the frigate *Apurimac*, was received with far greater honors. As yet, we hear nothing about reinstating the Constituent Assembly, driven out by Castilla's soldiers from their hall, at the point of the bayonet, or of the election of a new one. There is a good deal of discontent existing in Lima against the dictatorial Government of Castilla, and many are expecting a new revolution. Indeed, if Castilla and his Council of Ministers shall refuse to let the people go into an election for President, a revolution is inevitable. On the other hand, if an election is ordered, no doubt the Dictator will use the power of the Government and the military to influence the vote in his favor, which will also be a dangerous proceeding in such a turbulent State as Peru. On all hands, it is conceded that the rivers of blood that ran down the streets of Arequipa on the 6th and 7th of March, have had but little influence towards tranquilizing the country.

The account I sent you by the last mail in a letter dated at Arequipa, of the bloody assault of Arequipa, was in no way exaggerated. Of the 4,500 men which Castilla led to the assault, 1,700 dead had been burned on the 10th of March, and 600 had been unaccounted for, of which probably one-half were killed. Of the 1,300 wounded, more than one-half have died up to the latter part of March—so that the least number of the 4,500 killed, or who have since died from their wounds, may be set down at 2,300—leaving, say, 600 wounded, and 300 not accounted for. One writer says, that after the battle only 1,200 men answered to the roll-call, and of these a considerable number had received slight wounds. Vivanco lost 365 killed,—of which 65 were officers,—and 200 wounded,—of which 40 were officers. Vivanco himself is said to have received a severe contusion. A writer in the Lima *Comercio* says: "During the battle the women were flying to the temples; cries for mercy pierced the heavens. The conquerors, drunk and thirsting for spoils, attacked the houses and killed many women and old men, among the latter Don Luis Bustamante and Dr. Perea, and among the former, Dona Rosa Calvo. But the sack of the whole city, which appeared inevitable, was happily prevented by some of the more determined of the officers of a brutal soldiery." The same writer says that Castilla's conduct since the battle has been directed towards humiliating the people by a show of despotism, which has only had the effect to engender more bitter hatred against him.

Castilla's artillery threw into Arequipa, during 31 hours' firing, 2,400 bombs, and his men fired 2,300,000 cartridges. The city guns fired 1,800 shots, and the soldiers of Vivanco 1,300,000 cartridges.

Nothing has been decided in the case of the two American vessels seized at the Guano Islands, for loading under Vivanco charters.

The amount of guano exported from the Chinchas in the month of March was 29,722 tons register, as follows: To England, 20,449; to France, 1,966; to Mauritius, 1,699; to the United States, 5,615.

Business had improved a little at Callao and Lima, in consequence of a larger demand for goods from the Southern ports.

BOLIVIA.

The dates are to the 4th April, when everything was quiet, and nothing worth reporting. No fears of a war with Peru was entertained.

CHILI.

Public attention, the past month, had been completely engrossed in politics, the elections for Congress and the municipalities having come off in the latter part of March, and up to the 11th of April the returns had not all come in.

In Valparaiso, where President Montt, three years ago, carried every vote for the Presidency, the opposition to his Government triumphed by a vote of 985 against 384. A tremendous excitement existed during the days of the election, and has by no means ceased yet, although it is generally believed that all danger of collision between the parties has ceased. The Government candidates succeeded in Santiago and almost all the Province of Colchagua, in Lampa, Talca, Molina, Santa Rosa de los Andes, la Ligua and Quillota, and lost in Colima, Melepilla, Victoria, Rancagua, Curico and San Felipe.

At the height of the canvass, a fortnight before the poll, the Government as well as the Opposition Parties in Valparaiso and Santiago had organized clubs, and held great meetings, after the style of Tammany Hall, at some of which four or five thousand persons congregated. Great good order prevailed at these meetings, until, a few days before the election, some of the Government orators were hooted in Santiago, when the Government resolved to interdict further meetings. Three days before the election, a general meeting of the Opposition was convoked in the new theatre. The Intendente had granted permission for the meeting, but the Municipality opposed it under the pretext that it would lead to disorder. When the hour arrived, some 4,000 persons had gathered around the theatre, waiting for the doors to open; but the authorities took possession of the building, and the people were obliged to retire, uttering loud threats against the Government. The result of this foolish action, was a tremendous agitation when the people came to the polls, when much disturbance and several deaths took place. The house of an Ex-Minister, Don Antonio Varas was attacked, and he was obliged to escape the people's wrath through a gutter. In this tumult a policeman was killed and two others wounded.

In Valparaiso, the Free Opinion Club, which had held six meetings previous to the election, and which exercised a great influence against the Government throughout the country, was closed on its seventh meeting by a decree of the Government, which was publicly read at the corners of the street, and published in handbills. This decree ordered the closing of every club, and prohibited all political meetings, public as well as *private*.

The breaking up of the Free Opinion Club is represented as having been very imposing. One of the leaders of the opposition, Don Salustio Cobo, editor of an opposition paper, was peacefully seated in one of the boxes of the Victoria theatre, taking notes, when suddenly one of his political adversaries loudly denounced him as the promoter of the disturbances that were taking place. The orator was supported by cries of "Turn him out! turn him out!" when Señor Cobo, thus undeservedly provoked, rose and addressed the meeting, making himself heard in the midst of the tumult, and was applauded. When he ceased speaking the confusion increased, and notwithstanding the President's bell was ringing for order, cries and threats were heard all over the theatre. Then it was that Don A. C. Gallo, one of the most popular candidates of the opposition, rose, and the tumult immediately ceased. "Let every opposition man follow me out of the building," he exclaimed, and the house was instantly abandoned by the greater part of the people, with their candidate at their head. This little matter, which in New-York would scarcely have called for a newspaper notice, was the pretext of the Government for closing the club! If President Montt shall endeavor to follow out this repressive policy at the Presidential election, a revolution will be the certain result.

The Intendente Mira, who caused the editors of a Copiapo paper to be publicly whipped, was put on board the war steamer *Esmeralda* and carried to Serena, and is now being tried by the Criminal Court of Coquimbo for his barbarous conduct.

The Archbishop of Santiago has published a pastoral letter, in which he accuses the Government with having infringed the 5th article of the Constitution by permitting the erection of a Protestant Chapel in Valparaiso; but this act of intolerance has been strongly censured by almost the entire Press. The Intendente of the Province, in an official note to the Government, denies there being any public Chapel, no exterior sign being used to distinguish the building from any private one. The enlightened city of Valparaiso, the residence of so many foreigners, paid but little attention to the Bishop's fulminations.

Congress will assemble on the 1st of June, when the ground will be prepared for the Presidential election. A week after the *Shubrick* left, the elections for Municipal Bodies were to come off, when the past excitements will be repeated.

The Bolivian Government has sent a Minister to Chili, to settle the boundary question, which dispute led to the *Sportsman* difficulty.

Business was extremely dull. The failures since January amounted to 63 in Valparaiso. Goods of almost every description glutted the market. The crop has been gathered, and is abundant, particularly in wheat. Flour rules at about $5 per quintal, six months' credit. Bar copper sold at $19 50 to $19 75. Silver, $10 63 per marc. Nitrate, to be delivered at Iquique, $2 75, cash. Freights, for ores, etc. to Liverpool £2. Exchange on London 44¼ per dollar; on Paris, 4.70, nominal; on United States, 8 per cent. premium. Foreign Doubloons were worth $16 50 to $17 75.

CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Favorable Agricultural Prospects—Release of the Slave Archy—Proposed Emigration of the Colored Population—Sudden Departure of an Authoress and Editress—Discovery of Guano Islands—Clipper Arrivals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

Hang me if I know where and how to collect the material for a letter for "your valuable paper," (2 cents being its standard value, I believe.) Mighty dry pickings hereabouts this time, sure. I can't even begin by telling you it has been a "tight steamer day," for it hasn't. On the contrary, it has been an easier one than we have had for a long time. Money is easy, and consequently we all take it easy. I collected a small amount myself, a debt of honor. I, on a certain occasion, advanced the necessary coin to have a friend transported in a wheelbarrow half-a-mile, and "ended up" three pairs of stairs, to his room, he having unaccountably lost the use of his legs at a small tea party, but was fully conscious of the obligation during the operation, for he kept exclaiming, "nev mind spence, old fel, put on two mohosses—we'll go hom ever night in coach and four themsum."

Now, when a man collects, a couple of years after the occurrence, a debt of that nature, times must be improving. The hopeful ones are even prophesying that those long-expected "good times" are actually at hand, and real-estate owners begin to prick up their ears and dream all night of fabulous offers for corner lots, which they spurn with derision, and are only brought to a realizing sense of their position by waking up and finding they were no nearer *realizing* than for the last three years. It won't do; an improvement in *real* estate is all *imaginary*; there's nothing real about it. A man might as well try to get a note discounted at a bank in Wall-street without a friend or relation among the directors, as to sell real estate at one half its cost, one reason being it cost twice too much in the first place. There are fewer vacant dwelling-houses for rent at this time, however, than for two years past; they seem to be in good demand.

The agricultural interests of California were never in such a flourishing condition. I made a little excursion into the country a few days since, and was astonished to see the improvements made during the past year. On every side the land was laid out in fields, teeming with cultivation, the hills and valleys fenced in, nice cottages, farm-houses and barns going up, and the whole country beginning to assume the appearance of an old State. Great attention is being paid to the cultivation of fruit. Thousands of acres are planted with peach, apple, pear, apricot, and even fig trees. The latter, probably with the idea that in a few years at the rate of diminution of fashionable party dresses, the foliage may be in demand. Ancient fashions come around once in seven or eight years. California is a country that will afford every man the satisfaction of sitting down under his own vine and fig tree, and to do so does not require one-fourth the labor and perseverance it does in the Eastern States, to extricate a sickly crop from the tortured soil so thinly spread over the rocky foundation—as thin as boarding-house sandwiches. There's no *two ways* about it, California is a great country for farming. Grain, fruit and children are a sure crop, and the yield large to the acre, but not being a farmer myself, I don't think it best to go too deeply into the subject, for fear I might run aground.

The great colored case, or case of Archy, the colored "pusson," that has created so much excitement, is at last ended, and he is a freeman, and a strong card in all the barber shops and colored gatherings. Archy has now sued Mr. Stovall, his former master, for false imprisonment. A paper is being circulated to get money enough to cover the expense of presenting Archy with the freedom of the city and a watering cart. I notice those who vociferated the loudest subscribe the least. Archy will subside and become a very common-place individual soon. I remember the fuss that was made over that Irish patriot Terence McManus when he first came here. All the town rushed to the City Hall to see him, and shake hands and welcome him to the land of freedom. A few months after I stumbled on Terence down on the wharf under full headway as a potato merchant, and himself one among the many other small potatoes around him, and Terence never has risen much higher. Being a patriot for a living was all very well for a period, but not a good business to follow.

There is a great excitement just now among the colored population in relation to the Frazier River gold mines, where rich diggings have been recently discovered—or, at least, so said, although not satisfactorily verified. As these diggings are above the 49th parallel, the Hudson Bay Company exercise jurisdiction over it; and as there is some doubt whether we shall be allowed to work there, the colored population, knowing that all Englishmen are *sympathizers*, and, judging from past experience in Canada, have concluded to go where glory awaits them, and the steamer bound north will take a large deputation. The fact is, all colored pursuits languish. They can't find anything to do that suits them; and, as work or starve is the word, they conclude to try the former.

California is the greatest country I ever saw for "sudden exits." An authoress and editress of a paper called the *Athenæum*, recently started here under the most auspicious (suspicious, some say) circumstances concluding that having *started* it, had done all that could be expected of her, and so she started herself—suddenly for Australia, leaving paper and subscribers in the lurch. Mrs. Cora Anna Weekes, accompanied by Mr. Weekes, arrived here with a flourish of trumpets, and issued a prospectus for a new literary weekly paper, and Mrs. W., being quite pretty, went herself with the subscription list to every office and counting-room and sat herself down until she had talked those about her into subscribing. She would sit and chat with people, and win all hearts and dollars. A pair of bright eyes did wonders in the way of obtaining subscriptions, and the paper was started with a flourish. At the first dash a stunning article on literature was proved a plagiarism. The papers were down on that style of thing, and pitched in. She returned the compliment and hurled back hard names. But the pressure was too strong, and a day or two since Cora and her Weekes took sudden departure and sailed for Australia, leaving subscribers, printers and everybody else minus. As Cora collected subscriptions in advance, she is supposed to have pocketed a matter of fifteen hundred dollars. It appears now that Mr. Weekes has flourished under half a dozen assumed names in various parts of the States, started sundry papers on the same basis—his favorite name was Wentworth, and the good people of Cincinnati and Philadelphia may remember *Ella Wentworth's Journal*. Mr. Weekes has married some ten or fifteen young ladies, to say nothing of an equal number who were justly entitled to the same attention. Brigham Young is thrown completely in the shade. The history and adventures of Weekes would fill a volume—pass him round. The inquiry now, on meeting a friend, is "Do you subscribe for the *Athenæum*?"

A discovery of guano islands in the South Pacific is a veritable fact, and bids fair to prove of vast importance. I saw a letter from the captain of a schooner who visited them, who estimates the quantity to be at least a million of tons! The discovery will prove a gold mine to those interested.

The clipper *Twilight* arrived from New-York in a hundred days—the quickest passage of the season. The captain, as usual, not satisfied with that, reports himself as having been within two days sail of the port for the last three months. It is a regular thing now for every ship to report "within 400 miles of the port for the last ten days." Who cares for that? What difference does it make to the public whether they were within ten days or ten minutes of the port, as long as they didn't come in? A voyage is not finished until they *do* get in. They expect in these days to deduct head winds, calms, days that the captain is cross or the cook sick, and Sundays, and figure up only the time they were going ten knots. An old salt of the olden time considered all such items as the chances of the voyage, and counted the time honestly, but now, in reports of ships' passages, they leave off the commencement, curtail the end, and take a big slice out of the middle. Honesty and truth appear to have gone out of town on a spree.

If I was not so sleepy I would hold forth to a greater length, but as I had nothing to begin with, and nothing to end with, and nothing to say, and having said it, I will close by promising, as I have a thousand times before, to do better, and as I never did, the chances are that I won't depart at this late day from established rules. There was nothing to write about, and it has been clearly demonstrated that you cannot manufacture a satisfactory musical instrument out of the ornamental appendage and terminating terminus of a swinivorous animal, and, as my friend Dow remarks, so mote it be.

PODGERS.

Progress of the United States Survey of the Colorado.

The following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman engaged in Lieut. Ives' survey of the Colorado River, has been received in San Francisco. It shows the satisfactory progress of the exploring expedition:

Colorado River, Lat. 35° 45',
Sunday, March 14, 1858.

You will want to know something about our expedition. Briefly, then, the main object of the expedition is already accomplished, and the economical survey of the Colorado, *i. e.* so far as relates to its navigability, is thoroughly and very perfectly done.

Although considerably retarded by the low stage of water which has prevailed ever since leaving Fort Yuma, Lieut. Ives has carried a minute hydrographic survey from the mouth of the Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Virgen, where the road to Salt Lake City approaches nearest the river. We are now descending the river to meet the mule train, and to commence the survey of the upper Colorado, Virgen, etc., with the land party.

Our explorations have demonstrated the fact of the navigability of the Colorado to the mouth of the Virgen, a point far above that ever reached by any other exploring party—and the much-talked-of and much-dreaded "Big Cañon" has been passed through in safety. Although the navigation of the river became more difficult as we approached within 60 or 70 miles of the mouth of the Virgen, we encountered no insurmountable obstacles even at this unprecedentedly low stage of the water, and there is now no question that with the quantity of water which flows in its channel during most of the year, and with steamers adapted to its navigation, the Colorado will afford the most feasible route for transportation of men and supplies to the region around Salt Lake.

We found the Mohaves favorably disposed towards the Americans, and by kind treatment, and a judicious distribution of presents, Lieut. Ives was able to secure their active and cheerful coöperation in the accomplishment of his duty. You can imagine that to them the steamer was a source of much wonder and amusement.

We hope to finish our land survey within three months, and I hope to spend July 4th with you in San Francisco. Till then, farewell.

News from Oregon.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—PREVALENCE OF SMALL POX.

The Oregon Republican State Convention met at Salem on the 2d of April, and nominated the following State ticket:

For Governor—John Denny.
For Representative in Congress—J. R. McBride.
For Secretary of State—Leander Holmes.
For State Printer—D. W. Craig.
For State Treasurer—E. E. Applegate.

Portland held its annual municipal election on the 5th of April. The Anti-Salem faction of the Democratic Party carried the day.

The organs of the Salem and Anti-Salem factions are very bitter against each other; but as no important principles separate the two factions, they will probably unite again at no distant day.

The news from the mines near Fort Colville is very favorable.

The small-pox is said to be raging among the Flatheads and Nez Perces Indians, hundreds of each tribe having died of it.

A great excitement prevails about the mines on Thompson's River, a branch of Frazer's River, in British America.

Important from the British Possessions.

LARGE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD—GREAT RUSH TO THE NEW DIGGINGS.

We are in receipt of papers from Steilacoom and Olympia, W. T., up to 9th April. They contain some interesting news regarding the gold discoveries on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, in the British Possessions. The first news of the richness and extent of the diggings appears to be confirmed. Population continues to flock up Frazer River from all quarters. Desertions from Fort Steilacoom, on the Sound, have been frequent of late. Some of the deserters have been captured, and detachments of soldiers were in pursuit of the others. The mill hands were daily leaving Teekalet, although their places were being filled by new men arriving from San Francisco, who, apparently, could not make up their minds, or had not the means, to proceed further on to the mines. There is a feverish state of excitement existing around the Sound, which bodes no good to steady ordinary industry. Extravagant reports, remarks the *Pioneer and Democrat*, (Olympia, W. T.,) of 9th April are being circulated concerning the richness of the diggings—that parties are making $8, $10, $15, $20 and $50 per day each, and it is confidently asserted, as a belief founded upon prospecting and extensive personal examination, that the gold-bearing region extends throughout a large extent of country in both the British and American possessions, from Frazer's River to Fort Colville.

The same journal adds:

"Colonel Ed. C. Fitzhugh, of Bellingham Bay, was here a few days since, who informs us that he had recently visited Victoria, Vancouver Island, at which place he was informed by Mr. James Yates, merchant there, that the Hudson's Bay Company had, within a few months, traded from the Indians, some one hundred and ten pounds of course gold dust, of their own procuring from surface washing, with their own crude appliances. This statement, we understand, is fully confirmed by officers of the Hudson Bay Company, which leaves no doubt as to its truth. All the hands that Col. Fitzhugh had in his employ, in his coal mine, except three, had left for the gold region. His engineer, topman and one other hand could not, under any circumstances, be induced to desert him, but they, alone, can do but little, if anything, in the way of getting out coal. Colonel Fitzhugh says that the proprietors and agents of the steam lumbering establishments northward, on the waters of the Sound, find it exceeding difficult to meet their contracts in furnishing cargoes of lumber, &c., and their embarrassment, in this respect, is increasing daily as parties of their operatives are constantly leaving for Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers, in company with many permanent citizens of King, Island, Kitsap, Jefferson, Whatcom and Claim counties.

The steamer *Constitution*, on her way to San Francisco, landed at Port Townsend fifteen persons, from different way ports, bound for the gold mines. During the present week, fifteen soldiers deserted from the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, with the same destination in view. It appears that desertions have likewise occurred from Major Haine's command at Port Townsend, and at Fort Bellingham, and it is thought that a 'stampede' will soon take place among the employés of the Northern Boundary Commission."

The *Pioneer and Democrat* publishes some extracts from a letter received by Surveyor-General Tilton from his brother, Mr. Hanson Tilton, dated Fort Langley, (some forty miles up Frazer River,) March 23. The writer was then *en route* for the diggings, with goods, provisions and mining tools. He says:

"We arrived here yesterday, and were eight days in coming from Bellingham Bay, five of which were spent in finding the mouth of Frazer River. We bought a schooner of two tons burden at Bellingham Bay, but can proceed no further up the river with it than this place, and will start for Fort Hope in two or three days with canoes. There is quite an excitement here about the mines, and there is said to be from 150 to 200 miners at work in them. They are all at work at present on Frazer River. The Indians are working on Thompson River. I have seen $800, which three men said they procured by ten days' labor.

I would advise persons coming to these mines to come in canoes, and buy their provisions at Fort Langley. They can purchase them here much cheaper than they can bring them up themselves in large boats, as they can get no further up in large boats than this place, and canoes are very scarce here.

It is 150 or 200 miles from Bellingham Bay to the mines. It is 40 miles from Bellingham Bay to Semiamoo; 20 to the mouth of Frazer River; 40 to Fort Langley; 50 to Fort Hope; and 40 to the mines on Frazer River."

News from the Sandwich Islands.

NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE—TREATY WITH FRANCE—DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARY SHIP FOR THE MARQUESAS—DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND—BURNING OF ONE WHALER AND WRECK OF ANOTHER.

We have news from Honolulu to March 27.

It is said that D. L. Gregg, Esq., will probably be appointed Minister of Finance as soon as Judge Belden, his successor to the post of United States Commissioner, shall arrive.

A new treaty with France has been signed. Its text has not been published, but its chief point is said to be that the duty on brandy is reduced from $5 to $3 per gallon. France has been long working to get this reduction, and perhaps it will now come too late, for the grape brandy of California will be a dangerous, and probably a successful, rival of the cognac.

The Missionary ship *Morning Star* has gone to the Marquesas Islands, carrying the following missionaries:

Rev. Artemas Bishop, Delegate from the Hawaii Missionary Society; Rev. James Bicknell, Missionary to Marquesas; Mr. Kuaihelani and wife, Native Assistant Missionary to Marquesas; Mr. Kaiwi and wife, Native Assistant Missionary to Marquesas; Mr. Kapohaku and wife, Native Assistant Missionary to Marquesas.

During the late exploring voyage of the missionary ship, *Morning Star*, under the command of Capt. S. G. Moore, an island was discovered, which he named Anderson's Island, in honor of the Rev. Rufus Anderson, senior Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston. Position of the island: Lat. 8° 15' N.; long., 167° 45' E.

The burning of the whale-ship *Young Hero*, of Nantucket, at Lahaina, and the wreck of the whale-ship *Winslow*, of New-Bedford, on the reef opposite Honolulu, are reported. The *Young Hero* had 300 barrels whale oil and 70 barrels sperm on board. She was nearly a new vessel of 340 tons, and had been two years in the North Pacific. This is the first instance on record of a ship having been burned at Lahaina, though two have been thus destroyed at Honolulu, and one or two unsuccessful attempts at Honolulu and Hilo. The *Young Hero* was supposed to have suffered some $8,000 damage by her collision with the French whale-ship *Napoleon III.*, alluded to elsewhere.

The wreck of the *Winslow* was sold at auction for $600. The oil on board, amounting to about 200 barrels sperm, had been previously transhipped to the *Polynesia*.

Interesting from Tahiti.

The San Francisco *Eco du Pacifique* is in receipt of the following intelligence, dated Feb. 21, from Tahiti, which we translate: This beautiful colony is the object of the deep solicitation of the new Governor, the Count de Ponget, who has originated and accomplished many important improvements. Among other reforms he has done away with the tonnage duty, which formerly proved so great an objection to American vessels, and kept them away from the fine harbor of Papetee. Large and handsome estates of sugar-cane, coffee and cotton now adorn and enrich the island. The roads, which were formerly impracticable even for travelers on horseback, on account of the rude bridges having been swept away by the torrents, are now in fine condition, and the whole circuit of the island can be made in a carriage. Within the past nine months fifteen fine stone bridges have been constructed by the natives, and many fine stone houses have been built. The island gives evidence of the progress of civilization, refinement and wealth.

The importations for the year 1857 amounted to 1,170,580 francs, and the exports for the same period to 1,526,679 francs. These statistics are not exact, as no details were received at the custom house prior to the 16th January, 1857, and no invoices entered. By the end of 1858 all these matters will be properly regulated.

Henry Owner, United States Consul to Tahiti, had received his *exequatur*, as American Consul for the Society Islands. Several American whalers had visited Tahiti, but no details are given. Henry Owner, Esq., the American Consul, had addressed the following note to the *Messager of Tahiti*, refuting the detractions that had been designedly published against the port of Papetee:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit you the accompanying document, which, I believe, you will find of service in making known to American shipmasters, and other strangers, the real resources which Tahiti is able to furnish them, both in regard to repairs and other objects.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY OWNER, U. S. Consul.

The following is the document referred to by Mr. Owner:

"I, Baxter Down, captain of the American whale ship *Bartholomew Griswold*, arrived at this port on the 11th instant, for the purpose of repairing my ship, declare that said ship was completely repaired at a more reasonable price than could have been done at any other port in the Pacific Oceanica, and without, as has been unjustly charged, the slightest delay or obstacle on the part of the authorities. The French Government, the Consul of the United States, and the merchants of Tahiti, have done everything in their power to facilitate my operations, and I advise all ship-masters wishing to repair their vessels to visit this port. BAXTER DOWNS."

The above is certified to as correct by Henry Owner, Esq.

Interesting from Jamaica.

MEETING AT KINGSTON TO ENCOURAGE THE IMMIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 1st inst.

An important public meeting, very well attended, was held in the Court-House, Kingston, on the 24th of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of promoting the emigration to Jamaica of free black and colored fugitives from the Southern States of America.

The following are among the resolutions which were adopted:

"That the present circumstances of the free black and colored inhabitants of the Southern States of America who, under recent legislation are about to be forcibly expatriated, demand the consideration and sympathy of their brethren, the inhabitants of this island, who are in the happy enjoyment of political and social equality.

That this island would be greatly benefited by the accession of a portion of their American brethren, and there is every reason to believe that, from the excellence of the climate, the rich and varied productions of the soil, the abundance of unoccupied land, and its social and political condition, (which opens to all equally every avenue to the attainment of a comfortable and respectable position in life, under free institutions, and under letters of naturalization obtained without cost, conferring equal rights and privileges of British subjects,) the exchange of country would be beneficial, and this meeting hails with pleasure the prospect of such an accession, and the life and energy which it would impart to every interest."

A deputation was then appointed to wait upon the Governor, which they did on the following Friday. The Kingston *Journal* gives the following account of the interview:

"They were most courteously received, and held a considerable discussion on the nature of the proposed measures. Mr. Dawes, from Louisiana, accompanied the deputation, and gave some valuable information; and in particular, stated his conviction that the three years' indentures, prescribed in the Immigration Act, would prove a recommendation of the measure to the colored Americans of the Southern States, who are now being driven from those countries by force; and he was of opinion that action on the subject might be advantageously taken at once. There were some very satisfactory statements made of the experience which had been already had in this island, of the value of the few American colored people who had found their way to our shores.

His Excellency, while he expressed himself as decidedly favorable to a measure for immigration coupled with colonization, expressed a strong opinion in favor of the limited indented service prescribed by the Immigration act; and in support of which alone the money raised under that act could be made available. He promised immediate attention to the subject. We cannot doubt that this movement is fraught with early and important results to every interest of the Island."

VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Col. Kane at Salt Lake—Position of the Mormons—More Threats against the Gentiles—Plans and Movements—Harangues of the Leaders, &c.

By way of California we have received news from Utah to the 6th of March. The course of Brigham Young is fully indorsed by the Mormons, who have held meetings in different parts of the Territory to denounce the General Government, and to declare their determination to resist. The Deseret *News* of March 3, announces the arrival of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, who reached Salt Lake City on the 25th of February, from New-York *via* California. The *News* says "the Colonel was as little fatigued as could have been expected from so rapidly passing in the Winter over so long and toilsome a route."

Elder Joseph Smith, son of the Patriarch Hiram, arrived Feb. 24, from his mission to the Sandwich Islands.

The *News*, apologizing for the non-publication of a criminal record, remarks on the condition of affairs in the Territory:

"We are so busily occupied in fencing, plowing, building, and other labors connected with redeeming deserts and mountains, and are so earnestly engaged in teaching and striving to practice truth in all its ramifications, that we really have not the leisure, even if we had the disposition, to study, practice and print the political and social deviltry that is blinding the world and daily undermining their power, and robbing them of every really valuable governmental institution with which they have been blessed."

The *Alta California* publishes a private letter, received in San Francisco from a priest high in authority at Salt Lake, who says:

"Our plans are all matured and laid. If they enter these valleys, which will be most difficult, we purpose caching, i. e., burying our grain, for we have abundance of it, and then we'll make a Moscow of everything that will burn. Burn up the grass, and every mortal thing that will burn, and leave behind us nothing but desolation, upon which it will be impossible for our enemies to subsist. We shall retreat to the dense cañons and places in the mountains, surrounded by natural barriers which render the interior impervious to all ingress, and which are alone accessible through narrow, and almost impassable defiles, that can be successfully guarded by a few, to the exclusion of thousands. It is impossible to introduce a large army into this Territory. They cannot bring sufficient food to last them more than one year, and if the grass is destroyed, how will their cattle subsist? *We will also destroy all the timber, and everything suitable for fuel, and when they come to the mountains and cañons for something to cook their scanty meals with, they will find Mormon mountaineers there, and perhaps a thousand and one red men to pick them off on the right hand and on the left. Enough on this subject.*"

A letter from Los Angeles to the *Alta* says:

"There is a rumor here that a hundred or two of Utah Indians have made their appearance in our valley, and have begun to steal stock. There is little doubt but they are instigated by the Mormons.

It is thought that the Mormons will stir the Indian tribes in Southern California generally, as they look upon them as their nearest enemies, and the only accessible ones in the Winter season. The Salt Lake Mail got in three or four days ago, but brought us no news. Again, not a single paper came to San Bernardino or to this place; and nothing can be learned from the mail-carrier, except that he says provisions are plenty in Zion, and that the Col. Kane who came through here in such haste about a month and a half ago, pretending to have dispatches from President Buchanan, had arrived at Salt Lake, and had received a passport from Young to proceed on to the camp of the United States troops, but on what errand does not transpire. What was going on at the time the mail left the Lake, among the Saints, or the troops, or the Indians, we are unable to learn. It is evident that the Mormons are anxious to keep us in this vicinity in the dark in relation to their movements. What has become of the emigrants from San Bernardino scattered along the road, and what they are about, we cannot find out."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FULMINATIONS.

Brother Brigham preached a sermon on the 7th of February, on the duty of self-denial. He urged the Saints to cease caring for their property when the Lord calls them to sacrifice it. Brigham observed:

"I would as soon see a man worshiping a little god made of brass or of wood as to worship his property. I have a number of such gods brought to me from the East Indies and from the islands, and I would as soon see one of my brethren worship one of these brass idols as to see him worship his property, and he would be as much justified in the sight of God. Does this congregation understand what idolatry is? The New Testament says that covetousness is idolatry, therefore a covetous people is an idolatrous people."

WHIPPING THE DEVIL FROM THE EARTH.

"Who cares for all the horses in the world? The devil says that he has claim on them, and he means to devote them to his use. I will see that all the horses, mules, gold, silver, clothing and people belonging to this Church are devoted to the kingdom of Christ, God being my helper, and I will out-general the devil and baffle him in every turn and head him in every nook and corner, and he shall be turned hither and thither as the Lord wills. *I am determined, in the name of Israel's God, to see the devil whipped from the earth* and; out-generaled and fooled in all his schemes and whirled about by this Church until he is glad to leave the earth and go to his own place, and then we will see whether or no the Lord God has all things that belong to him."

ORSON PRATT SHAKING OFF THE DUST OF HIS FEET AGAINST THE GENTILES.

Elder Orson Pratt, one of the ablest of the Mormon leaders, preached on the 24th January, his first discourse since the war movement, and announced the end of his mission to the Gentiles. He said:

"We must draw this one conclusion, that the testimony that has been borne to the gentile nations is sufficient, so far as our weak judgment can comprehend, to condemn them all, if they never hear another sound from the voices of the servants of God while they exist in the flesh. Why is it enough? Has every individual among the nations of the gentiles been preached to? I will tell you what has been done.

Thousands and tens of thousands of large congregations have been preached to in the United States and in Great Britain; thousands and thousands of the servants of God have lifted up their voices, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, and warned the nations; and the Lord told us, more than twenty years ago, that he had sent forth his servants to warn the people, and it became those who had been warned to warn their neighbors. The Lord, more than twenty years ago, said to his servants, 'Your garments are clean from the blood of this generation.'

You recollect that the Lord has said he would try and prove us in one scale, and then he would try us in another, and see if we would be faithful in carrying out the principles of salvation.

When we were thus tried, we went forth and whipped out the religious world spiritually; their priests, their lawyers, their doctors, their great men, their Discussionists and their wise men, *have all been whipped and backed out*—so much so that they have confessed that they could not stand before the powerful reasoning of the servants of God and the power which accompanied the great latter-day message. But now we have to be tried in another point. We have whipped them out so far as their doctrines are concerned, and they have now come up to try physical force upon us."

THE LORD FIGHTING THE MORMON BATTLE.

"If we are dilatory, we shall have to suffer as in days gone by, and our enemies will come in here and bring in their whoredoms and abominations that they have been accustomed to from their youth up. This will be the case, if we do not save ourselves by our diligence and obedience, but if we show to God that are willing to stand up in behalf of His kingdom and of the truth, even unto death, then, notwithstanding our enemies may be two hundred to our one, we will feel strong in the Lord, and he will fight our battles."

BROTHER ORSON'S OPINION OF THOSE "POOR CURSES," THE AMERICANS.

"We would let the poor curses alone if they would stay at home and mind their own business. The American continent never was designed for such a corrupt Government as the United States to flourish or prosper long upon it. After they should become ripened in iniquity, it was not intended they should continue. The Lord has designed another thing, and for this reason we are here in these mountains; the little stone has been rolling up hill.

If our enemies keep coming up here, after the Lord has shown his power and enabled his servants to cope with them, if they still continue to fight against Zion, the Saints of God will roll down upon their borders, and take them upon their own lands. But before that day comes we have to show our wisdom by skirmishes and in various conditions in which we shall be placed, and we have got to show to the nations that God intends to do something here in the mountains."

MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS TO BE OVERRUN.

"*When he has done this we shall then roll down to the borders of Missouri and take possession of our inheritances, from which we have been illegally and unconstitutionally driven.*

Br. Kimball says we could not roll down until we rolled up, but we have been rolling up hill for the past ten years in fulfillment of the prediction of Isaiah, which says, 'O Zion, that bringest glad tidings, get thee up into the high mountain,' and, having rolled up hill for ten years, we shall soon begin to roll down, but I do not think it will take ten years to roll down hill, for we shall be propelled by the power of God, and the work will be finished.

There is not a people upon the face of the earth that were ever degraded like the Latter-Day Saints; they look upon you worse than they do upon any gang of pirates that travel the open seas—that is, if they believe their own words—for they circulate these things in their lectures and in their periodicals, and there is no use to try to preach to them, but let the Lord work with them and with this people.

Let the Lord purify his kingdom and let the bitter branches be pruned off, not by some means entirely independent of the Saints, but let the people go to work and trim off such bitter branches as *Missouri and Illinois*, because of their wickedness and mobocracy, and then the nations will begin to see that there is power there. Yes, trim them up, in order that the natural branches that bear fruit may bear more fruit."

BRIGHAM SUSTAINED.

Mass-meetings had been held in different parts of the Territory, to sustain Brigham in his attitude of defiance to the General Government. One of these gatherings held in Tooele County, passed resolutions of remarkable vigor. We copy one or two:

Resolved, That we will sustain his Excellency Governor Brigham Young, in the bold and patriotic stand he has taken against the unjust measures of a corrupt administration.

Resolved, That we fully approve of every measure taken by his Excellency Governor Brigham Young, to resist the entrance of an armed force into our midst.

Resolved, That we will sustain his Excellency Governor Brigham Young in every measure he may devise to preserve this people from the evil devices of designing demagogues who are spurring up an imbecile old man to commit violence against an innocent people, by our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors.

Another meeting held in Beaver County, resolved, "in the strength of the Almighty," to carry out the behests of Brigham, "Even, if need be, to the extent of our lives, our property and our best energies, and, rather than our enemies, who are enemies to the Constitution, shall enter these valleys to carry out their abominable instructions and intentions, we will devastate by fire those dear-bought and sacred possessions and improvements, which have cost us so much time, energy and means to create around us."

THE MORMON MUSE—PEGASUS ENRAGED.

The Deseret *News* has a series of poetical effusions, from Mormon writers, touching upon existing troubles. "Uncle Sam and his Nephews," one of these productions, proposes summary vengeance. As a specimen of current Mormon poetry, it is curious. The following passage says what Brigham has declared:

If Uncle has determin'd on this very foolish plan,
The Lord will fight our battles, and we'll help him all we can.
If what you now propose to do should ever come to pass,
We'll burn up every inch of wood and every blade of grass.
We'll throw down all our houses; every soul shall emigrate,
And we'll organize ourselves into a roving mountain state.
Every move will make our vigor, like a ball of snow, increase,
And we'll never sue to you, but you to us shall sue for peace.
With the noise of this great contest all the world will soon resound,
And whoever we may roll against, to powder will be ground.
From the Missouri River through to California State,
We'll dog you, *and with torch and brand the country desolate.*
Naught but mountain wilds before us, naught but fire and smoke behind us,
You may look for us till doomsday, but by heaven you'll never find us.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

They have a "Typographical and Press Association" in Salt Lake. A meeting was held in the Seventies' Council Hall on the 25th of February, at which a series of elaborate comments on the President's Message as read by Mr. J. G. Chambers, followed by a song.

The *News* publishes Mr. Buchanan's Message entire.

Spring work began early in March, but want of water occasioned some trouble.

C. W. Wandell, a missionary, had returned from a tour in California, Australia, and other places and brought in with him a company of 52 "Saints", from Upper California.

The following act of the Mormon Legislature is significant. It is published as approved by Governor Young, Jan. 21:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah—That, in accordance with section 11 of 'An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah,' *all civil officers* appointed for Utah Territory by the President and Senate of the United States, shall, before they act as such, respectively, and within this Territory, take an oath or affirmation before some Judge of Probate of this Territory, who may at the time be duly commissioned or qualified, to support the Constitution of the United States *and the laws of this Territory*, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the then acting Secretary of this Territory, to be by him recorded and filed among the executive proceedings."

San Francisco Markets.

From the Bulletin.

Flour—It would be difficult to present an intelligible review of the course of the market since last mail. About 4,000 bbls. of Oregon and Domestic changed hands on terms not made public; towards the close, 1,000 bbls. Extra Domestic sold at about $15, and 857 do. Oregon on private terms. In all, we are cognizant of 2,875 bbls. Haxall having been sold, to arrive per *Chariot of Fame*, *Andrew Jackson*, *Dashing Wave* and another vessel, on terms kept secret, but understood to average over $15. For 2,000 bbls. Gallego, received per *Twilight*, $16 is asked. The United States Government took up 300 bbls. Extra Domestic, early in the fortnight, at $15 50; 500 qr. sacks Superfine Domestic, sold at auction four days since, at $13 12½ cash. At the close we quote for round parcels: Oregon, $12 50@$13 50; Domestic Superfine, $13 50@$14; Domestic Extra $15, and Gallego and Haxall, $16.

Corn Meal—Last sale of a round lot of California at 5c.; jobbing at 5¼c.@6c.

Corn—60,000 lbs. Mexican, ex *Genova*, sold on private terms; 50 sacks, California at 4c. We quote, 4c.@4¼c.

Wheat—Through the first half of the fortnight ruled dull, but within the last week considerable transactions have taken place, comprising 6,000 bags Domestic, ordinary to choice milling at 4¼c.@4¾c.; 4,000 do. choice Mexican, ex. *Rebekah*, at about 4⅞c., and 1,800 do. first quality milling, at the close for Sacramento, reported at 5c.

Beans—The market, latterly, is ruling very heavy. In the first part of the fortnight the U. S. Government bought 500 bushels California White (in extra gunny sacks) at 3c. At the close we do not think a round lot of White would fetch over 2¾c., and large Bayos 3½c.

Barley—Some small parcels of choice brewing have been sold at $1 20@$1 30, and, to-day, 700 bags at 1¾c., but the market value of a large lot of good average quality cannot be quoted at over 1c. ℔ lb.

Oats—The sales of the past two weeks have been very light, and prices have steadily tended downward. As we write, a considerable quantity could not be placed at over 1½c.

Potatoes—The ruling rates, at the close, for good to choice, are 70c.@80c. ℔ bag.

The Yellow Fever and the Susquehanna.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of that unfortunate class of individuals whose business pursuits compel their personal attendance in the City both Winter and Summer, I am naturally inquisitive in regard to our sanitary prospects for the coming season. Some ten days ago the United States frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at this port with nearly two-thirds of her crew either sick or disabled, from yellow fever; they have since been discharged, and the vessel moored in the lower bay. Now, can you inform us—for I write in behalf of many besides myself—what are the ultimate designs of our Government in relation to the same; or, in other words, is this vessel to remain where it is during the Summer, to the almost certain destruction of our City, or is she to be removed to some more appropriate berth? I would not have troubled you with this communication, were I not convinced of its importance, after a conversation with one holding quite a responsible position on board the vessel, and who was himself a sufferer.

Yours respectfully, A RESIDENT.

Miscellaneous Items.

The story, which has gone the rounds, of an enormous congregation of Indian tribes on the plains, with hostile intent, is set at rest by the Fort Smith, (Ark.) *Times*. There is no truth in the report. The *Times*, however, says: "It is evident these Indians perceive their hunting grounds are becoming more circumscribed every year, and they have become alarmed, and no doubt they have been trying to effect a union among the several tribes, in the prairies. These reports cannot be considered entirely groundless, and should not be treated too lightly by the United States, while the western frontier is entirely defenceless, which is well known to these wild tribes. If a descent should be made by these Indians, any time during the Summer upon the frontier, a thing that *is* not unlikely, it will produce great consternation."

The Presbyterian Church seems to be suffering from splits in all directions. There is an Old-School Assembly and a New-School, a Knoxville branch of the New School, and now a *set* of churches in Tennessee, which not only refuse to unite with the New School, on account of *Slavery*, but refuse likewise to unite with the Knoxville split, on account of something *else*. One of these churches (at Greenville, Tenn.) has adopted the following resolution: "That this Church withdraw from the Cleveland Assembly, and for the present *disclaim all* connection with the Knoxville or United Synod, and resolve to become, *and remain independent of all ecclesiastical connection* until such times as Providence may more clearly indicate our duty."

Gov. King has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of Michael Haley, who murdered Daniel Lord at Newburg. The citizens of the place had previously offered $300; so that $800 will be paid for the capture of the murderer.

Dr. Francis More, Geologist, has visited Fort Belknap, Texas, recently, to examine the coal formations. He reports that the coal beds, though the best in the State, are inferior to those of the Ohio Valley.

Elder Knapp has closed a successful revival season of four weeks at Middletown, Ohio. In his farewell address he is said to have borne very severely upon the Methodists.

A grand ball, in honor of General Quitman, was given at Columbia, S. C., last week; said to have been a magnificent affair.

[illegible] the plan be arranged [illegible] shall not be made [illegible] resolution was passed [illegible] of the word a printer [illegible] for membership in Union [illegible] Executive Committee [illegible] The member elected for New-York is [illegible] B. Young. [illegible] were taken for [illegible] of a uniform system of withdrawal [illegible]

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.—A career of almost unexampled prosperity has been allotted to the TIMES from the commencement of its publication. It has been conducted upon principles of honorable courtesy and forbearance towards its neighbors, and we are pleased to know that its removal to its new building is owing, in a great measure, to the just and discriminating public who has responded to its meritorious claims. The TIMES is a widely-circulated paper, and discusses all questions with more than ordinary fairness and candor. The splendid building, which its proprietors have just completed, is an ornament to the City, and the printing office of the establishment is the most perfect, probably, in the United States, if not in the world.—*U. S. Hotel Directory.*

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:

New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dr. Wood: *Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 126 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
The stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House
declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
We have now on exhibition
The largest and most perfect assortment of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AND SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be seen in the City.
We have reduced in price the entire balance of our unsold
SHAWL STOCK.
Our French Millinery Department is full of elegant novelties in
PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
As our large establishment is devoted to these three departments, the extent, style and variety in each is unequaled in the United States.
5,000 French Lace Points and Mantillas just received.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HERNANI BAREGE,
FOR MOURNING DRESSES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
will open, THIS MORNING,
A superior assortment of Black Bareges, Grenadines, Crape Marets, Tamatans, Barred Tissues, and other fashionable Mourning Dress Goods, including the newest article of the season,
HERNANI BAREGE.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, LACES VEILS, &c.
We will open on Monday, May 10,
A full assortment of goods in this Department,
At prices far below those of any previous season.
We are also in receipt of
A full assortment of Silk Blonde Laces,
25 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
50 dozen gentlemen's French Scollop-Border Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents each, worth $1.
Ladies' and Misses' Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $2 [illegible]
[illegible] Co., at $2 25, $2 50 and $3 a dozen.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRINTED JACONET MUSLINS.
At 2s. Per Yard.
Also, splendid Organdie Muslins, Chintz Colors,
Entire New Pattern, at 4s. Per Yard.
Purchased at late Auction Sales.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN respectfully invites
a minute and general inspection
of all his Parisian novelties
in new and elegant Mantillas.
[illegible] on Monday, May 10,
[illegible] one door south of Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S new store
No. 415 Broadway,
is now open,
with an entirely new stock
of truly magnificent Mantillas,
Imported and manufactured
expressly for the occasion.
Observe the address,
No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Building.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
G. BULPIN HAS REMOVED
to No. 415 Broadway,
(one door south of Canal-st.,)
with a beautiful new stock of
ELEGANT AND COSTLY MANTILLAS
will be exhibited on the occasion.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S Summer opening of
new and beautiful Mantillas,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building,
will positively take place
Monday, May 10.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
In Great Variety,
And at very Reduced Prices.
Some Lace Sets, at $6 and $8 per pair.
Worth $10 and $12.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS SILK CHINTZ QUILLE ROBES $6.
Also, Paris Bayadere Silks, 4s. per yard.
Fresh invoice, just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS.
Lace and Silk Mantillas.
Our usual assortment
Is now completed.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WIDE BLACK FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Just received, and sold very cheap, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DOUBLE-SKIRT CHINTZ BAREGE ROBES, $10,
Will be opened THIS MORNING,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Purchased at late Auction Sales,
And very cheap.

THE EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have now the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
Comprises a complete assortment of Silk, Cotton, Thread and Woolen under-wear for
Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants,
Manufactured expressly for the present season.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. CHAMBERS
HAS A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Children's Hats and Bonnets, Silk, Straw and Leghorn.
Also, Ladies' and Children's Clothing, best quality and newest styles, and French Steel Skirts, eleven hoops, superior article, for $2, by S. CHAMBERS, 207 Broadway.

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Will be acted the play, in five acts of
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To be followed by the comic Pantomime entitled the
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After which the thrilling drama of "CATO."
The whole to conclude with the Comedy of the
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Most attractive novelties will be produced in rapid succession [illegible]
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COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
MRS. HOEY.

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SATURDAY EVENING, May 15,

has been selected for this event.

It has been the wish of the Committee to engage the Academy of Music, or some other theatre larger than Wallack's, for an occasion which might be fairly estimated as likely to attract as large an audience as has ever been assembled in New-York; but with characteristic gentleness of feeling, Mrs. HOEY interposed, and expressed a wish—which to the Committee was a command—that whatever compliment her friends desired to offer should be extended to her on a spot which is surrounded with some of the happiest memories of her life, and on which she has so often won the smiles and elicited the enthusiasm of those who would be likely to gather round her on such a night.

The Committee have, therefore, the pleasure to announce that

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MRS. HOEY

will take place at WALLACK'S THEATRE on SATURDAY, May 15, on which occasion she will appear FOR THE LAST TIME previous to her departure for Europe.

The Committee feel happy in being enabled to state that they have already received the most handsome proffers of service from several leading Italian artists, some distinguished danseuses now in this City, and almost every dramatic artist of distinction in the United States, promising to render the performance in every respect a fitting tribute to one who unites to such high professional ability such estimable private worth.

Prices for this occasion will be—Orchestra chairs $1 50; parquet and dress circle $1; family circle as usual.

Box Book now open.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS,
STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
MORE NEW ACTS.
VERDANT YOUTH, ESSENCE,
IRISHMAN'S SHANTY, ARABS
DARKIES DREAM, MONTAGUARDS.
MATT PEEL in new acts.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The members are informed that the season has commenced.

Regular play days, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

A special meeting will be held on the ground at Hoboken THIS DAY, (Friday, May 14,) at 12 M. for the election of members and other business. Immediately after the meeting sides will be chosen for the first practice match. Members are all invited to bring their friends.

By order. C. S. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at head-quarters, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock.

N. H. BABCOCK, Jr., } Secretaries.
ROBT. L. HILL, }

A. F. A.—MEMBERS OF MAIDEN CITY LODGE, No. 32, A. F. A., are hereby notified to meet at St. John's Church, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of late Brother RICHARD CORNAR. By order.

J. NICHOLSON, W. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—REDUCTION OF FARE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will give excursion tickets, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, to the members of the General Assembly about to meet at Chicago. Arrangements of a similar character, it is believed, have been made from Pittsburg to Chicago.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING IS HELD DAILY in the Lecture-room of Stuyvesant Institute (No. 659 Broadway) from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., under the direction of young men. Ladies and strangers are invited. By order. H. C. KINNEY, President.

A. R. PURDY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, IN GOING from the Home Chapel, East 29th-st., through Madison-av., 23d-st. and 4th-av. to 17th-st., a GOLD-LINK BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 120 East 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Is replete with the novelties of the season.
Ladies' and children's bonnets
And head dresses,
Dress caps,
Coiffures,
Feathers,
Flowers, &c.
At prices that invite the inspection of ladies.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

NEW STORE,
NEW TEA, NEW PRICES,
At No. 51 Catharine-st., next door to Lord & Taylor's.
W. P. MOODY.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE National Academy of Design, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President......A. B. DURAND.
Vice President......T. S. CUMMINGS.
Corresponding Secretary......T. A. RICHARDS.
Recording Secretary......J. B. STEARNS.
Treasurer......F. W. EDMONDS.

TWO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
J. F. KENSETT and T. HICKS.
HANGING COMMITTEE.
Academicians......ROSSITER and ELLIOTT.
Associates......BEAUVELT and HAYS.
The following gentlemen were elected
ACADEMICIANS.
WM HART, A. F. TAIT and
F. D. E. GREENE, E. W. HUBBARD.
And the following were elected
ASSOCIATES.
E. W. NICHOLS, A. D. SHATTUCK,
JAS. M. HART, L. R. MIGNOT,
J. W. EHNINGER, J. W. HILL,
E. SANTAIN, JOHN POPE.
HONORARY MEMBERS.
J. H. SLUYTER, GEO. H. BOUTON,
A. BIERSTADT, S. W. ROUSE,
E. W. COOCK, J. A. SUYDAM.
J. B. STEARNS, Rec. Sec'y N. A. D.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
New-York, May 13, 1858.

PILES—FISTULA.—THE SEVEREST CASES ARE susceptible of cure by the new process, without the knife or ligature. Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "Practical Treatise on the More Obscure Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his attention exclusively to office consultations and to operative surgery. Every case of Piles, or Prolapsus, or Fissure undertaken, warranted successful.

Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
New-York, June 11.

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to return my sincere thanks for the thorough cure of the most annoying affliction with which an active man could be harrassed, viz.: Piles. I had felt for many years their gradual incursions, and some three years since I was operated upon by the old method of ligature and incision. This, however, only afforded a temporary relief. The violence of the disease increased to such an extent that it became evident that I must either be relieved or abandon the arduous duties of my profession. Fortunately, in a moment of doubt, I yielded to my curiosity to learn the method adopted by you to eradicate the disease without an operation. I had been convinced of its impossibility by many trials of remedies; and not even your position as editor of a journal whose candid teachings had for many years been my delight, gave me any conviction of its truth. But I am now convinced, by a thorough and complete renovation of my constitution, that by your method, comparatively painless, and with but little or no detention from business, the most aggravated cases of this disease may be removed.

Your obedient servant,
D. C. McCALLUM,
(Late Actuary of the Erie Railroad.)

Dr. D. refers to—
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier Bowery Bank;
H. FORD, Esq., Storage, Brooklyn, L. I.;
MAURICE BARNETT, Auctioneer, New-Orleans;
J.P. HAYS, (Barmer, Hays & Co.,) Beekman st., N.Y.;
JOHN LINN, Esq., Newton, N. J.;

and a great number of patients in every part of the Union, all of whom have been permanently cured by this process during the past ten years.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.—PRICES REDUCED.—Singer Sewing-machine Needles, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Needles.—Sewing-machine needles of every description constantly on hand or made to order by BARTLETT & CO. Needle manufacturers, office and salesroom No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York. Sold wholesale and retail. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, Fluted Glass of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT ANGLESEY LEG AND ARTIFICIAL HAND.—WM. SELPHO has removed from No. 24 Spring-st. to No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where all who have had the misfortune to lose a limb can be supplied with those celebrated substitutes, which have been so successful for the past 19 years. Call or address as above.

STRANGERS [illegible]

[illegible]

TAPSCOTT'S [illegible]
[illegible]

Persons wishing to send for their friends to this country, can obtain passage certificates [illegible] brought out in TAPSCOTT'S [illegible] LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON [illegible] At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other useful information, furnished on application (if by letter, inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage......[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage......[illegible]
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June [illegible]
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June [illegible]
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin......[illegible] | Second Cabin......[illegible]

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships
NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, D. L. Tinklepaugh, Master;
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Master;
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL......May 22	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR......June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

E. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. R. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY......May 29	WEDNESDAY......June [illegible]
SATURDAY......July 3	WEDNESDAY......July [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin......[illegible] | Second Cabin......[illegible]
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—[illegible] No extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 46 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 3, 1858.

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York, at

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge and all stations North.

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. New-York:

6:30 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

10:15 A. M. Williams' Bridge, do. do.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge and all stations North.

5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:15 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning Trains leave Albany for New-York:

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of and at Williams' Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at [illegible] P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 1:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 6:30 P. M. On Sunday, at 6:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 10 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:45, 5:30 and 7:10 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS.—Leave at 4:30 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION.—At 11:30 A. M. and [illegible] 6:30 P. M., stopping at all the stations.

J. D. DARLINGTON, Superintendent [illegible].

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST VIA JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] through for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVE FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and connecting at Hunter's Point with the boat at Hunter's Point. [illegible] Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Berry, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The large steamship CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and St. MARY'S, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the above ships from New-York. Through tickets may be had at the office as above. These steamers carry the United States mails for the South and Southwest. The Southern Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

Freight is now taken at six cents per foot.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, [illegible] at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will touch at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Route. [illegible] will find this the cheapest, shortest and most comfortable route [illegible] Norfolk, $8 [illegible] half price. Apply to ROBERT [illegible]

FOR SAVANNAH [illegible]—UNITED STATES MAIL [illegible] AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. Woodhull, will leave [illegible] DAY, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—[illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome-street—[illegible].

[illegible] THEATRE—[illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible].

NIBLO'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

[illegible] THEATRE—[illegible].

BARNUM'S [illegible]—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—JOLLY MILLER.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—[illegible].

[illegible]—Evening—[illegible].

444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—[illegible].

[illegible] BUILDING—WOOD'S MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN [illegible].

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

The [illegible] leaves New-York for Southampton....May 15

The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....May 20

The New-York Times Office.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of HOE'S TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESSES in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press at 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by handing their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the 4th of May, arrived at this port yesterday with the California mails of April 20 and $1,615,361 in treasure. There is not much news by this arrival. The California Legislature had resolved to adjourn on the 28th of April. A law for the better observance of the Sabbath had been passed. A resolution was under consideration, instructing California Senators to use their influence to have the Federal Government appoint American Consuls at the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and La Paz. The Assembly had passed a bill to pay $50,000 to the "law and order" troops enlisted to resist the Vigilance Committee. In the case of the slave ARCHY Lee—which has created quite an excitement in San Francisco—the United States Commissioner had rendered a decision setting the man at liberty. The agricultural reports from California are very encouraging.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 2d of April, on which day the Republican State Convention met at Salem, and nominated a State ticket. The papers from Washington Territory contain interesting news regarding the gold discoveries on Fraser and Thompson Rivers, in the British Possessions. People were flocking there from all directions, and diggers were said to be making from $8 to $50 ℘ day. The accounts appear to be well authenticated.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 27th of March. D. L. GREGG, Esq., United States Commissioner, would, it is said, be appointed Minister of Finance. The new treaty with France had been signed. Its provisions were not known, but it is supposed that they reduced the duties on French brandy. No one believes that France entertains any covert design of establishing a Protectorate over the Islands.

Our correspondence from Panama, received by the *Star of the West*, will be found interesting. The Special Committee of the New-Granadian Senate, to whom was referred the Cass-Herran treaty, had reported it with amendments; and, in finally passing it, the Senate had further amended it to such a degree that it no longer resembles the original treaty drawn up by Gen. CASS. The only feature left in the Convention is a promise to pay whatever sum is fixed upon by arbitrators, as an indemnity to American citizens for the massacre of the 15th of April. The clause respecting the duty of New-Granada to maintain peace on the Isthmus has been stricken out; and under the treaty, as amended, we have no guarantee of security against future outrages on the inter-oceanic route. A large number of American war-ships were assembled at Panama, with reference, it is supposed, to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with New-Granada.

From Peru we learn that President CASTILLA had returned to Lima after his victory over the insurgents at Arequipa. The President was not very enthusiastically received. Our correspondent furnishes us with some further particulars of the battle at Arequipa. The accounts at first received of the great loss of life in this contest were not in the least exaggerated. The subject of most interest in Chili was the congressional election, which was pending according to our latest advices. The Government party had been defeated in Valparaiso, but were successful at Santiago and in other districts.

News from Utah to March 6, reaches us by way of California. There is no important intelligence by this arrival, other than the evidence furnished by the movements of the Mormons, that their determination to resist the Government remains fixed. BRIGHAM had made a speech, inculcating the obligation of self-denial incumbent upon the Saints, even to the length of destroying their goods and chattels, rather than submit. Meetings had been held in the Territory to sustain him in his course. ORSON PRATT, a prominent leader, had avowed his intention to relinquish all further efforts to enlighten the Gentiles, and had announced the purpose of the Mormons to descend upon Missouri, and retake the lands of which they have been deprived in that State. Colonel THOMAS L. KANE had arrived at Salt Lake from New-York *via* California. The Saints were busy with their Spring work, and appeared confident of safety in any event.

By the arrival of the schooner *Montezuma* from Port au Platte, we learn that, on the 23d of April, that place was blockaded by a Dominican fleet. According to latest accounts, which extend to the 2d inst., a few shots had been exchanged between the fleet and the fort on shore. No great damage was done.

The Senate, yesterday, wasted the first two hours of its session in debating what to take up. At last, the Appropriation bill was successful, and was read. It contains thirty-seven pages. The Senate, after a session of seven hours, adjourned without having effected anything practical. In the House of Representatives, a motion by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, to admit two members from Minnesota, Messrs. KAVANAUGH and PHELPS, excited a warm discussion. Objection was made to their being sworn by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. After considerable debate, a proposition by Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, to refer the case to the Committee on Elections, was adopted. Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, made a report accusing R. B. HACKNEY, Door-keeper of the House, of many gross offences, and recommending his dismissal from office. The subject was postponed till Monday. A report was made from the Committee on Elections by Mr. HARRIS respecting the Ohio contested seat. Four members of the Committee are in favor of the sitting member CAMPBELL, four for VALLANDIGHAM the contestant, and one in favor of declaring the seat vacant. The report was ordered to be printed. Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, reported against the request of Utah to be admitted as a State. Territorial business was discussed, but no bill passed, and the House adjourned.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston gives information of another case of detention of American vessels by British cruisers. The brig *Robert Wing* arrived there yesterday morning, and her Captain reported that on the 29th ult., off Inagua, a boat from a British vessel-of-war came alongside and the brig's papers were examined—previous to which a gun was fired. A ship and a schooner were in company at the time, and the schooner was detained on suspicion of being a slaver. [illegible] the search of all the vessels taking in cargo at Sagua la Grande for Europe and the United States, no flag being exempt.

Yesterday, in Philadelphia, a man named GEORGE L. GOODWIN shot a woman named LIZZIE MARSHALL, in Franklin-square, and subsequently shot himself and died in a few minutes. The woman, at last accounts, was not yet dead, but was supposed to be fatally injured. She was from Lynn, and GOODWIN, from Boston, Mass.

A man, whose name is supposed to be MICHAEL MURPHY, was run over by a freight train, on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, last evening, and instantly killed.

The verdict of the Court-martial in the case of Gen. TWIGGS has been made public, with the approval of the Secretary of War. He has been found guilty of insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the President, but in consideration of his distinguished services, and in accordance with the unanimous recommendation by the Court, the sentence is remitted.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted inquiring why the men who had been at work on the streets had not been paid for seven months. A report was received and referred back in relation to the Battery enlargement. It authorizes the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids for its completion, and recommends that a suit be brought against the former contractor for the amount required to complete the work. A communication was received from JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, claiming that although the Street Commissioner had removed him from the office of Collector of Assessments, he was still bound to collect all assessments, in the lists of which, by action of the Common Council, his name appeared. The communication was referred. A communication was received from the Comptroller, explaining and correcting some portions of the report of the Joint Committee on Accounts. It was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

By resolution of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company were authorized to run cars on such portions of the road as they have completed.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the proceedings were quite of a routine description. The City Inspector was censured for not cleaning the streets. It was stated that the laborers had not been paid for twelve weeks. A resolution of inquiry, directed to that gentleman, was adopted. The Board will meet again on Monday.

There was no meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, as a majority of the Commissioners had gone to Brooklyn, in pursuance of an invitation, to inspect the Brooklyn Water-works.

The preliminary examination of Mr. HENRY DWIGHT, broker, of Wall-street, and late in the employ of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for extensive frauds on that Corporation, together with other charges of embezzlement and perjury, was commenced yesterday before the City Judge, Mr. HALL, late District-Attorney, appearing for the prosecution, and Messrs. STOUGHTON and HARRINGTON for the defence. There are six charges against Mr. DWIGHT, on each of which warrants were issued. Mr. HALL decided to try each case separately, and to commence with the charge of perjury, made on affidavit by Mr. WM. BROWN, of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. This was accordingly taken up, and one witness, Mr. JOHN BAKER, Solicitor, examined. The case was then adjourned to Wednesday next. It is a very complicated affair, and will occupy a very long time in the investigation.

The libel suit of BUSTEED *vs.* CARR was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and again adjourned until this morning. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*; Mr. JOHN HALL, of the *Commercial Advertiser*; Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, and Mr. HENDERSON, of the *Evening Post*. The sparring between the counsel, Ex-Judge WHITING and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, was quite animated and exciting. Altogether there was a very lively time.

Two swill-milk venders, named respectively CONWAY and DREHER, had a quarrel yesterday in the cow-stables near Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, which, it is thought, will terminate fatally in both cases. DREHER fired a pistol at CONWAY, the ball from which entered his right eye. But notwithstanding that, CONWAY seized DREHER, knocked him down, and then beat him with a club. Both were soon afterwards taken to the Hospital in a state of insensibility, and the physicians say they have no hope of the recovery of either.

A young man named GILBERT MULVANY was enticed into the groggery No. 10 Washington-street yesterday, by ANN MALONY. After getting him inside he was made to drink some drugged liquor and then robbed of $34. The girl was arrested and locked up for examination.

The Congregational Collation last night at the new Assembly Rooms was crowded to excess, by a very pleasant party. The Collation proper was rather scant for the crowd, but the speaking was abundant and pretty fair. The Rev. DRS. BACON, CHEEVER, KENNEDY, CUYLER, HITCHCOCK, (of the Union Seminary,) and others, spoke briefly and happily. The Committee of Arrangements strove hard to keep the speakers to the results of the great revival, but the meeting being convivial and crowded, the successes of the night were in another direction. The telling hits generally concerned the Tract Society's retrogression—the current setting here in just the opposite direction from that which wheeled the Lafayette-place assemblage out of the Anniversary channel.

The Woman's Rights Convention met yesterday morning at Mozart Hall. The speeches, which were numerous, were characterized by no features of unusual interest. As an exception, may be regarded one by Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, who put to the meeting the question whether they would accept the coöperation of free-loverism, and permit the discussion of questions affecting the existing system of matrimonial relations. To this no formal answer was returned.

The members of the American Bible Society celebrated the forty-second anniversary of its organization at the Church of the Puritans, yesterday morning. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and Drs. HOPKINS, CUMMINGS, BETHUNE, Bishop, MCILVAINE and others. The reports showed that the number of volumes issued during the past year was 716,878, making a total since the foundation of the Society of 12,806,487.

The Young Men's Christian Union of New-York is celebrating its First Anniversary at the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway. It held two sessions yesterday. In the afternoon the Rev. Drs. OSGOOD and BARRETT, and Rev. B. PETERS were the speakers, and in the evening addresses were delivered by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the Rev. A. D. MAYO, the Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, and the Rev. Mr. MAY. An afternoon and evening session will be held to-day.

The Annual meeting of the American New Church Association, was held yesterday at the new book-room of the Swedenborg Publishing Society, No. 20 Cooper Institute. Rev. Mr. BENWICK delivered a sermon.

The Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution held their anniversary yesterday at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the exercises were remarkably interesting.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more active for Flour, Wheat and Corn, and prices of desirable lots favored sellers. Cotton was in demand, but at rates below the views of the leading factors. Pork declined materially, and closed quite heavily. Other kinds of Provisions were inactive and languid. Coffee and Sugars continued in fair request, at uniform figures. The auction sale of Green Teas resulted very satisfactorily, prices having improved 1½c.@2c. ℘ ℔, on an average, over previous quotations. Freights were less active, but were very firm.

OUR THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—The perfectly quiet and unobtrusive manner in which another great State has been added to our confederacy indicates more forcibly, perhaps, than the loudest demonstration possibly could, the greatness at which we have arrived as a nation. On Tuesday there were but *thirty-one* members of the Union; but on Wednesday the number had been increased to *thirty-two*. Another independent and sovereign State had been added to the confederacy; two more Senators had taken their seats in the United States Senate, and two or three new members are on the point of being admitted to the House of Representatives. In the present state of political affairs the admission of Minnesota will produce no marked effect; the free States have been strengthened, a new star must be added to the national flag, and the patronage of the Government will have to be apportioned among a greater number of claimants. But the disturbing influence of the new member of the Union will not be sensibly felt until the time comes round for another Presidential election, and before that there will probably be yet another Free State added to the number. There ought to have been some rejoicings over the admission of Minnesota, but she comes in as a matter of course, and adds no more to our national wealth than she did as a Province or Territory. New States slide into the Union unperceived, and become at once members of the Confederacy without causing the least excitement, but let one attempt to step out and the whole Union would be convulsed from centre to circumference. But there is small danger of such a calamity as that. There will be many more new States added to the Union before there will be any diminution of the number.

Another Southern Commercial Convention.

If "Commercial Conventions" be anything better than debating clubs, it is high time that those of the South end in the production of something better than speeches, resolutions and reports. There is another of them now sitting at Montgomery, Ala., and we conclude that it is an eminently practical body, from the fact that those very matter-of-fact individuals, JOHN MITCHEL and General WILLIAM WALKER, have been invited to seats on the platform. "Some of the ablest and most eloquent men of the South," the telegraph informs us, are amongst the delegates, and large numbers of ladies lend grace and animation to the scene. So far as the reports as yet go, we learn that a resolution has been reported, recommending the South to adopt retaliatory measures against the products of Northern industry, by a system of taxes and licenses; and a resolution recommending the revival of the Slave-trade is actually under discussion.

The nature of both these schemes leads us, we are sorry to say, to suspect our Southern fellow-citizens of getting up conventions much for the same reason that men are said to enjoy smoking, because they make them believe they are busy, when in reality they are doing nothing. It is always somewhat painful to see grown men acting farces in the belief that they are transacting business, and especially when the actors are looked upon by a large number of their fellow-citizens as very clever and very practical people; but this is exactly what the Montgomery Convention seems to be engaged in. We sha'n't believe them to be in earnest, till they propose something which they are at all likely to carry into effect. Discussing schemes whose execution borders on the impossible, is not at all a commercial proceeding, and confirms many people in the belief, which has been long gaining ground, that the South has already gone back to the mediæval period in heart, and will soon follow in mind and manners. Several States have already adopted tournaments as a national institution. Their papers bring us reports every month of jousts which throw Ashby de la Zouche into the shade, in which Disinherited Knights, Knights of the Swamp, Knights of the Barroom, Sir Reginald de Cocktail, Sir Waldemar Eyeopener, Sir Brian Hominy and Baron de Whisky, and a great number of other world-renowned warriors, *preux chevaliers*, tilt for prizes to be bestowed by Queens of Love and Beauty, from the adjoining counties, whose bright eyes fill the lists with an intolerable glare, and the hearts of the combatants with an intolerable fluttering. The Commercial Conventions seem destined to add one more feature to the copy, and to supply, for our modern chivalry, the place of the discussions of the old schoolmen. The old doctors delighted in nothing so much as in propositions which might be assailed and defended, but could neither be proved nor refuted. A disputation which resulted in a demonstration, or a demonstration which produced an actual fact, was their horror. They loved the ingenious, and they detested the practical, and wrangled their lives away pleasantly enough, considering that in that age of the world, there were but two professions for gentlemen, disputing or preaching, and fighting.

We cannot expect their humble imitators at the South to equal them in metaphysical subtlety, because plantation life is hardly so calculated to sharpen the faculties as monastic retirement; but we venture to say that, considering how the world has changed since the days of ABELARD and ERIGENA, a commercial convention in Alabama is even a better reproduction of a scholastic debate in the Sorbonne, than a South Carolina tilting match of a tournament in Provence. The question whether it is not advisable for the Pro-Slavery States to "adopt discriminations against the produce and manufactures of the North, by means of taxes and licenses, and whether the South should not be advised to reopen the Slave-Trade," are certainly points just as barren and as knotty as that with which Sir THOMAS MORE puzzled the dialecticians of Ghent, when he challenged them to discuss "whether beasts of the plow could be replevined *in withernam*."

We feel quite satisfied that none of the delegates to this grave and reverend body have much other object in view, than the performance of as much spouting as will humor the whims of their constituents; and, therefore, they don't in the least want to know why it is not at all advisable to adopt discriminations against Northern products or manufactures by means of either licenses or taxes, or to reopen the Slave-trade. If they were really engaged in the pursuit of truth, we would save them the trouble of all further research by solving both problems in a very few words; and even as matters stand, we cannot help enlightening them at the risk of spoiling some harmless sport. Will the "Daughters of the South," who are listening in raptures to the impassioned eloquence of the "gallant sons" of the same locality forgive us, therefore, if we mention that the chief reason for not adopting discriminations against Northern products and manufactures is, that it would be unconstitutional, and we should not allow it; and the chief reason for not reviving the Slave-trade is, that we and Europe conjoined would prevent it, as we would any other crime of equal magnitude. When the late Sir CHARLES NAPIER was reorganizing Scinde, *after its annexation*, he ordered *suttee*, or the burning of widows on their husbands' funeral pyres, to be put a stop to. The Brahmins pleaded that it was one of the customs of their country, and that he had no right to interfere with it. "Very well, gentlemen," replied the General, "you can go on; but it is one of the customs of my country to hang everybody who assists in burning a widow, and I shall certainly adhere to it." There was no more *suttee* in Scinde. So also it may be a Southern custom to meet in convention and make all sorts of outrageous propositions, but it is one of our customs, and that of the rest of Christendom, to see that [illegible] are not perpetrated, and we shall try [illegible].

After having thrown so much light upon the subject under discussion, we might fairly stop here, and wait to receive a "gramercy for our courtesy," in mediæval fashion, from the chivalry; but such is our obliging disposition, that we will add one reason more to the pungent and forcible ones we have already given. Discrimination against Northern produce and manufactures, our wiseacres of the Convention seem to imagine, is simply an affair of passing acts of the Legislature, and forthwith the thing is done. Southern manufacturers take the place of their excluded rivals, and prosperity reigns in the land. There never was a more fatal delusion. Taxing Northern manufactures means raising the price of every article used in a Southern household, from the slaves' brogans to the bracelet on the lady's arm. The South has nothing of her own, save raw cotton, whisky, hominy and pork. The first month's operation of the "discrimination" would raise a howl of discontent from the swamps of the Carolinas to the lagoons of Louisiana. We, for our part, for the sake of the Southerners themselves, would rather enjoy seeing the experiment tried. It would teach them an invaluable lesson, which they are not likely to learn in any other way. It would teach them that manufactures and commerce are created and extended, not by conventions and stump speeches, and resolutions, but by the virtues which make homes happy, and empires great—by industry, frugality, temperance, patience and enterprise. It is these which set looms in motion, and cover the sea with fleets.

SPIGOT-SAVING AND WASTING AT THE BUNGHOLE.—It is curious how lavish our Government is in some directions, and how penurious it is in others. Hon. Mr. JONES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill for paying the expenses of the three volunteer regiments made necessary by the Utah War. They amount to the snug little sum of $4,289,547,—for a single year. The money will be voted, as a matter of course, with scarcely an objection and with very slight scrutiny into the absolute necessity of this enormous expenditure. Yet it is to be expended against a portion of our own country, and for no other or more beneficent purpose than to compel one of our Territories to do what all the others do freely, and without compulsion,—namely, obey the laws. The Utah Expedition will cost not less than *ten millions of dollars*—and end, even if thoroughly successful, in nothing at all. The probability is that it will have nothing at all to do,—that when the army reaches Utah it will meet with no resistance, and that the whole expense will have been a pure and absolute waste of the public money. But whether this is so, or not,—even if fighting should be necessary and our troops should be completely victorious,—the expenditure will be without any positive public advantage whatever.

In strong and striking contrast with this, is the refusal of our Government to organize an Ocean Mail service upon a proper footing, and to pay our ocean steamers a fair price for maintaining a constant and steady communication with the rest of the world. *One-tenth part* of the money expended in sending troops against the Mormons would give us a system of ocean mails fully equal to that of any nation in the world. It would give us regular connection, not only with the continent of Europe, but with the richest regions of South America, and open new fields for commercial enterprise and for the sale of the surplus products of American industry. Yet it is with the utmost difficulty that Congress can be induced to listen to such claims as these, and the executive department of the Government opposes, upon grounds of *economy*, any appropriations for such a purpose. This may be shrewdness and sharpness on the part of our public men,—but it is not statesmanship, nor does it indicate an enlightened regard for the public welfare.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE PURE COUNTRY MILK COMPANY?—A company was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature for supplying New-York with fresh milk. But we have not yet heard of its going into operation. The present is a most favorable time for it to commence business. If it does not begin soon the people will learn to do without the lacteal fluid. Our milky way at present is a shocking bad way, and the Pure Milk Company ought to improve the opportunity that is offered for it. Our streets have so long been flooded with swill from the distilleries that it is time a purer liquor was introduced in its place.

ACCIDENT TO N. P. WILLIS.—Our neighbor, N. P. WILLIS, had sufficiently recovered from his late illness to resume his daily exercise in the saddle; but on Friday his favorite horse took fright and threw him, dragging him some distance, with his right foot entangled in the stirrup. He was very badly bruised by the feet of the running horse, but fortunately no bones were broken, and the confinement to his bed will be but temporary.—*Newburgh News, May 10.*

Mr. WILLIS has given a good deal of very good public advice about riding, based on his own experience. We propose to return the service by advising him to procure and use a pair of NEIL'S *Safety Stirrups*, which would have rendered such an accident as he has now sustained impossible. The arrangement is very simple, effective and ornamental; the moment the foot is caught, the pressure upon a lever of which the upper part of the stirrup forms an arm, draws the pin and drops the stirrup from the strap. Of course no horseman expects to be thrown—but Mr. W.'s experience shows that such things may happen, and it is always best to be provided for contingencies. The safety stirrup is a very valuable invention.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MENDELSSOHN'S oratorio of Elijah will be repeated to-night, for the last time, by the combined forces of the Harmonic Society and Mr. ULLMAN'S Company. The solos will be sung by D'ANGRI, MILNER, FORMES, PERRING, SIMPSON, &c. The orchestra and chorus will consist of upwards of four hundred voices.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Signor RONCONI appears to-night for the first and only time in serious opera. DONIZETTI'S "Linda of Chamounix" will afford the great baritone a fine opportunity for displaying his brilliant powers as an actor. LA GRANGE, CAIROLI and TIBERINI are also in the cast.

More Arrests of Milk Wagons.

The Mayor's squad of Police made a large number of arrests yesterday of milkmen driving their wagons into and about the City, without any name or number painted on them. They were all brought before the Mayor, and each fined $3, with the exception of one, who got off with $2. The following are the names of the arrested parties: Martin Hallahan, John Rogers, William Wogan, James Wogan, David Reeves, P. Rosenthal, Henry Wolfe, Albert Freeman, John Donahue, Peter Senar, John Kennedy, (in default of payment committed for three days,) William Clark, James Stephens, C. H. Smith, James Maley, James Regan and Edward Kane.

The wagons, in many cases, were miserable affairs, drawn by skinny old horses, and driven by Irishmen. The cans were dirty, and rusty and bruised, the sight of which alone was enough to excite the disgust of a well-regulated stomach. They came mostly from the slop-milk manufactories of Williamsburgh and East Brooklyn, with no name or number on their wagons by which to trace them. [illegible] the City. [illegible] the City ordinances [illegible] swill-fed milk. [illegible] second arrest of the [illegible]. The whole number of arrests thus far is twenty-[illegible].

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Developments in the Case of the House Doorkeeper—One of the New Cavalry Regiments Wanted—Gen. Twiggs—The Minnesota members—Candidates for Admission into the Navy—Kansas Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

The long-delayed explosion in the case of the House Doorkeeper occurred to-day, and excited considerable sensation. The most gross charges against him, however, were not reported by the Committee on Accounts. The regular Doorkeeper-Investigation Committee have evidence before them showing that he has compelled contributions from even the boy-pages, besides an affidavit of a female, making a charge of a still more disgraceful sort. They will try to report by Monday. It is taken for granted that he will be dismissed, and, consequently, already a dozen candidates have sprung up for the place. WOODBRIDGE, of your City, is again a candidate, with JOHNSON, GORMAN and DEVINE, who were candidates before, and various others. A movement is also on foot to unite the Republicans, Americans and Douglas-Democrats on an anti-Administration candidate.

In view of the threatened danger to the supplies, &c., the intention has been announced by General SCOTT of stationing one of the new cavalry regiments at intervals between Fort Laramie and Salt Lake, to keep open and protect the line of communication. General SCOTT says a regiment is wanted immediately for this purpose.

General TWIGGS is restored to the command of the Department of Texas.

It is understood that the Senate will defeat MORRILL's Land bill.

In spite of the proceedings to-day, the Minnesota members intend to demand again to be sworn in, without waiting for the report of the Committee, if sufficient strength appears. BECKER, the third member, is away in Michigan. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

The verdict of the Court Martial in the trial of Major-General TWIGGS, of guilty of insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is approved, but in consideration of his distinguished services, and of the unanimous recommendation of the Court, the sentence, that he be reprimanded by the Court, is remitted. Gen. TWIGGS has arrived in Washington.

The following candidates for admission into the Navy, recently examined by the Board of Naval Surgeons, are approved, and are to be appointed surgeons as vacancies occur: J. C. Bertolette, James J. McGee, J. Oliver Burnett and Wm. M. King, of Pennsylvania; T. Walter Leach, of New-Hampshire; M. P. Christian, of Virginia, and B. F. Gibbs, of New-Jersey.

While the House was in Committee of the Whole to-day, on Territorial business, Mr. LANE made an ineffectual effort to attach an amendment to one of the bills, to settle the claims of citizens of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, growing out of the recent Indian war, amounting to between five and six millions of dollars.

J. GLANCY JONES said the general Appropriation bills would have to be pressed to enable Congress to adjourn on the 7th of June, but he was willing to extend the time to act on other business.

Mr. COBB remarked that he intended to introduce a resolution for that purpose, in order that all business might be finished, and in this many gentlemen acquiesced.

Some of the Kansas appointments have been made from citizens of that Territory. The appointments are as follows: Mr. NORRIS, Receiver of the Public Moneys, and Mr. PATTERSON, formerly of Pennsylvania, Register of the Land Office at Ogden; Mr. MORAN, Register of the Land Office at Fort Scott; A. C. DAVIS, formerly of New-York, District-Attorney of Kansas; B. J. NEWSON, Agent for the Shawnees; and Mr. BADGER, Agent for the Kickapoos.

The frigate *Wabash* will leave for the Mediterranean, about the first of June.

The razee *Savannah* will be ready for sea in the course of a fortnight, and join the Home Squadron.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

From the meeting of the Senate, at 11 A. M., until 1 P. M., the discussion was upon what to take up—Mr. CLAY urging the Fishery bill, Mr. POLK wanting the Homestead bill, and Mr. HUNTER insisting on the general Appropriation bill, which was finally taken up by a vote of 33 against 20.

The bill, containing thirty-seven pages, was then read.

Notwithstanding that the Senate has been in session seven hours, nothing practical has been done.

The appropriation bill was read by sections—some formal amendments were adopted, and the bill passed,—whereupon

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to reconsider, which was carried by 28 against 16.

The bill being under discussion again, an animated debate continued over three hours on the proposed insertion of a clause to pay JOHN C. RIVES $3,300 for compensation to Senate reporters. The debate was of a decisive character. Messrs. HAMLIN, BROWN, JOHNSON of Arkansas, WILSON, BELL, DOOLITTLE, and TRUMBULL, defended RIVES from the remark of Mr. MASON, who characterized his circular sent to Senators imposing restrictions on their revisal of their speeches as infamous, impudent and intrusive.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke with great animation, and considerable acrimony, against the Senate having to pay the reporters of Mr. RIVES. In the course of his remarks he implied that Mr. DOOLITTLE was acting as the organ of the reporters.

Mr. DOOLITTLE retorted by an allusion to "Galphinism."

Mr. TOOMBS forthwith went over a history of the Galphin case, saying that he suported it now, that high-minded men in the Union supported it, and that the denouncers of it were miserable slanderers and cowards.

Mr. HAMMOND said that he was acquainted with the circumstances of the Galphin case, and they were as Mr. TOOMBS had stated them.

The matter here subsided, and after a protracted discussion, without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said that Messrs. KAVANAUGH and PHELPS, members from Minnesota, were present, and moved that they be sworn.

Their certificates of election were read, and found to be signed SAMUEL MEDARY, Governor of Minnesota, and dated in December last.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to the administration of the oath. It was known that the Constitution of Minnesota provided for the election of three members by general ticket, and he desired to be informed where the credentials of the third member were.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that these were the only credentials he had seen.

Mr. SHERMAN said that by another provision of the Constitution of Minnesota, the term of the Governor does not commence until after the State is admitted into the Union, and this was the only mode by which the House could judge who is the Executive officer of that State. MEDARY is not Governor of Minnesota but Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. LETCHER said that in Virginia the Sheriffs give certificates of election. The Governor has nothing to do with the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that these certificates are signed by a federal officeholder in Ohio. He did not know by what power or authority or lottery scheme, two members were selected out of the three sent here. Who is the third person?

Mr. PHILLIPS pointed to the fact that the members from California were elected by joint ballot, and yet presented separate certificates.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that a similar difficulty did not occur in the California case, because there were only two members. Minnesota had elected three, when only two were entitled to seats.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, referred to the fact that when he was first elected his certificate said he was duly elected by qualified voters.

The Speaker said he should follow the precedent in the California case, when the Chair referred to the House for their decision whether the members be sworn.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the certificates and credentials of those claiming election as members from Minnesota be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into and report as to their right to be sworn as members.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, [illegible] been to the [illegible] that she was entitled [illegible] without [illegible].

Mr. STANTON wanted to know who had the highest number of votes.

Mr. PHILLIPS—These two.

Mr. STANTON—The certificates say they have a majority of votes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that Mr. BECKER had the highest number, and had not presented his certificate here.

Mr. PHILLIPS remarked that all the information he had was from the credentials.

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the gentleman say that Mr. MEDARY is Governor of Minnesota?

Mr. PHILLIPS—He was when he gave the credentials. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PHILLIPS was glad the gentleman had found some reason for good humor, and contended that MEDARY had a right to give the certificates.

Mr. MILLSON's resolution was adopted as a substitute for Mr. PHILLIPS' motion that the members be sworn, by 91 against 84.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, thought it better for the public business that the subject be considered by the Committee on Elections, who will immediately have a meeting.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, said if, by general consent, the members were sworn in, he would have no objection to the subject going to the Committee.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, objected.

Mr. HUGHES moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. MORGAN objected to noise on the Democratic side, while on the Republican side all was quiet.

The Speaker expressed the opinion that there was disorder on both sides, and called the House to order.

Mr. HUGHES' motion was voted down, and Mr. SHERMAN's agreed to by four majority.

The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. PHILLIPS' motion, as amended by the adoption of Mr. MILLSON's substitute, and it was decided in the affirmative—[illegible] against [illegible].

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report charging R. B. HACKNEY, doorkeeper of the House, with having abused his authority in the appointment of his subordinates, leaving some of them to depend on the grace and bounty of the House for their salary. For this, he cannot be too severely censured. Though frequently admonished, he persists in setting the orders of the Committee at defiance. Abuses in the folding room are pointed out, showing that false entries have been made on the books, as to the number of documents folded, and the expense increased from $600 to $1,500 per month. The Committee say there are other charges of malpractice, and of a venal character, but they do not propose to report the declarations of Mr. HACKNEY's subordinates over whom he unjustly domineers. He is unworthy of his trust, and is either entirely incompetent to the performance of the duty, or shows a wilful and deliberate purpose to pervert and abuse the power with which he is invested. They report a resolution that he be dismissed, forthwith, from office.

The subject was postponed till Monday.

On motion of Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, the accused was privileged to file a defence in the meantime.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Ohio contested election case, stating that four members of the Committee were in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL retaining the seat, four in favor of giving the seat to the contestant, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and one recommending that the seat be declared vacant.

The three reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS gave notice that he would call up the subject at an early day.

Mr. CLARKE of Missouri, made an adverse report upon the memorial of the people of Utah asking admission as a State of the Union.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of Territorial business. No bills were passed, however, and the House adjourned.

Another Detention of an American Vessel by a British Cruiser.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13.

Captain BRAY, of the brig *Robert Wing*, which arrived here this morning, reports off Inagua, on the 29th ult., a boat from a British cruiser came alongside, and examined the brig's papers. Previous to sending the boat the cruiser fired a gun. There were a ship and a schooner in company at the time. The schooner was detained on suspicion of being a slaver.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., has arrived.

Sugars and Molasses were firm. Sterling Exchange 11¾@12 per cent. premium. France, par to ½ per cent. discount; on New-York, par to ½ per cent. premium. Freights unchanged.

No wrecks are reported at Key West.

Tragedy in Philadelphia—Attempted Murder—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 13.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN shot LIZZIE MARSHALL this morning in Franklin-square, and subsequently shot himself, and died a few minutes afterwards. The woman is supposed to be fatally injured. She belonged to Lynn, Mass. She had been living with GOODWIN, but left him lately. GOODWIN belonged to Boston, and has a wife and two children. His mother is said to be living there.

The Kansas Land-Sale Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 13.

The Commission, consisting of ROBERT MORROW, CHARLES H. BRANSCOMB and J. W. WINCHELL, selected by the Mass Convention of settlers recently held at Topeka, Kansas, to visit the President with reference to the land sales in that Territory, passed through this city to-day *en route* to Washington.

Appointment of U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 12.

The Governor has appointed A. P. HAYNE Senator of the United States, in place of Judge EVANS, deceased.

Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 13.

Capt. AMES PILLSBURY, at present at Blackwell's Island, has been appointed by the Albany County Board of Supervisors Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, at a salary of $2,000. His son, the present Superintendent, goes to Chicago, Ill.

Loss of the Bark Lemuel Crawford.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 13.

The bark *Lemuel Crawford*, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, went ashore on East Sister Island Reef on Monday night, and became a total loss. The crew remained on the wreck until this morning, when they were rescued and brought to this city. The vessel was owned by CRAWFORD & PRICE, of this city. Cargo and vessel fully insured.

Loss of the Ship Osterwald.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 13.

The ship *Osterwald*, of Castine, hence for Liverpool, was burned at sea on the 7th inst., some 30 miles from the Balize. Crew saved, and arrived here. The captain proceeded to Boston.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—CONTINUED OUTRAGES BY BRITISH VESSELS OF WAR.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARRISON commanding, left New-Orleans on the 5th inst., arrived at Havana at sunrise of the 8th, and sailed again at 9 A. M. of the 9th for New-York.

The *Philadelphia* landed 107 passengers and $30,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 172 passengers and a full cargo to this port.

The health of the harbor of Havana, as also of the whole Island, continued exceedingly good.

Every day was bringing in reports of fresh outrages committed by the British gun-boats upon American vessels—the last being the search of all the vessels taking in cargo at Sagua la Grande for Europe and the United States,—no flag being exempt from the search.

The United States mail steamship *Granada* arrived at Havana at sunrise of the 9th.

Important from Hayti.

BLOCKADE AND BOMBARDMENT OF PORT-AU-PLATTE BY A DOMINICAN FLEET.

By the schooner *Montezuma*, Capt. TURNER, arrived yesterday, we have advices from Port-au-Platte to the 2d inst. On the 23d April, a fleet of Dominican vessels, consisting of a bark and five schooners, arrived off the port, the commanding officer of which sent letters on shore to the different Consuls and the authorities, requesting an interview on board the bark. He informed them of his intention to bombard the place; the next day, would not allow any Spanish or other foreign vessels to leave port.

The American schooner *Wing of the Wind*, hence succeeded in running the blockade, not without having several shots fired at her. On the 1st of May a few shots were fired into the place, which were returned from the fort on shore. Only one shot from the fleet took effect. The *Montezuma* was not molested on leaving port.

☞ A rumor has got abroad that the Rev. Dr. HENRY has recently taken the editorial charge of the *Churchman*. We are requested to state that this is untrue. Dr. HENRY has no editorial control of the columns of that journal, and disclaims all responsibility for its conduct.

☞ A sale of fine paintings, many of them of the Dusseldorf School, takes place to-day at the store of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., No. [illegible] Nassau-street. A [illegible] description will be found in the advertising columns.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLATION.

Something to Eat, and Speeches from the Cream of Congregational Society.

A Prodigious Crowd and a Memorable Time.

The annual Congregational Collation last night was an immense gathering of ladies and gentlemen, to all of whom, if we may judge from the constantly-shifting physiognomy of the audience, it was an occasion long to be remembered.

At 7 o'clock the Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, opened the meeting, nominating [illegible] E. Wood, Esq., of Albany, Chairman for the evening. This carried, the Rev. Dr. Lyman [illegible], by invitation, led in prayer. Then came congregational singing, and then an invitation to the "spread" in the next room. Gentlemen were told to do the squeezing into said room, which was represented to be full to overflowing with all manner of pleasant things for eating and drinking, and with the proceeds of their foray to return and satisfy the appetites of their ladies. At 8 o'clock they were all to be satisfied, and the flow of soul was to be let loose.

The scene in the refreshment room was agreeable to the eye of a hungry man, and to the stomach of a full one. The squeeze was outrageous. There was but one door for entrance and exit. Those entering smothered; those attempting to go out, could not, but in lieu of it spilled their coffee. The coffee had a delicious fragrance, but owing probably to the arrest of all the swill-milk carriers the cream did not rise. However, none must imagine that the physical feast was a failure,—though few got much to eat, they got what was the next most desirable thing to it, their spirits up, and a fine run of sweat out.

The Rev. Mr. Clark apologized for the crush at the tables, saying that the great crowd was entirely unexpected, and beyond the control of the Committee. Hosts of gentlemen had come in late to town, with their ladies, and, without securing tickets in advance, had insisted on admittance at the door. It was the choice of evils to admit them. We must be as amiable as we can be under the circumstances. The crowd, by-the-way, was utterly innumerable—the immense room had what few it could hold in it—there was no room for anybody else.

The Rev. Mr. Clark announced that the Committee had several hundred boquets on hand, which he would proceed to distribute to the ladies. He was sure there were quite as many ladies present as boquets, so all gallant people would be satisfied. [Laughter.]

President Wood, at 8 o'clock, begged the audience to be seated, and the small portion that could find seats sat down. He announced the first speaker—

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, who announced himself a progressive Dutchman, and perfectly at home among Yankees. Dutchmen and Yankees had started even—not a slave-master, nor a slave was to be found in all the Dutch connection. [Applause.] The Pilgrim Fathers, whom the Yankees so much delighted to adore, were Dutchmen before they were Yankees—a point that New Englanders should always remember with humility when approaching New-Amsterdam. He had lately been over to Holland to get a smell of the tulips and the canal, and while abroad met Thomas Carlyle, whose first-rate notice of the brave old Dutch Mr. Cuyler repeated in the curious essayist's own gretchety language. On concluding, Mr. Cuyler—whose speech proved to be about the sharpest of the evening—was loudly applauded.

The Rev. Lyman Whiting, of New-Hampshire, spoke mostly concerning the New-Englandism of New-Hampshire.

The Rev. Mr. Eddy, of New-Haven, seemed to rebuke the eloquent levity of his predecessors by his solemn air and close adherence to the subject on which he said he had been invited to speak—the characteristics of the late revival. Concluding, he said that when he heard yesterday, during the great Tract Society discussion, the clamor of applause on the enunciation of the trade-argument, he felt disposed to ask "where are the evidences of your revival?"

Next was music—congregational singing of the hymn, "When I survey the wondrous cross," &c., a good deal out of tune, but with spirit.

The Rev. Dr. Demarest, of Hudson, New-York, "The historian of the Church," spoke next a little longer than he ought to have done, but pleasantly, especially concerning the Yankee notions that took his Dutch eye in his juvenility—the red wagon of the Yankee peddler, the Yankee school-master who was "well-larned," worked cheap, and boarded round, and the Yankee singing-school, the end of whose Winter quarter wound up to the tune of matrimony, in case, the master taking the hand of some Dutch damsel whose father's broad acres looked no less delightful to him than the freckled bride's blushing face. In maturer years the speaker had found nothing to wean him of his early love of the Puritan people. He confessed that it was the Dutch delight in his parts to work up all good New-England men, as they came among them, into deacon timber. Your New-England fathers, said he, were great and good men, and so were our fathers, too.

Here there were loud calls for Beecher and Cheever, and a disposition to avoid the regular programme. The President begged and rapped order; the Rev. Mr. Clark urged them to stick to the bill of fare, but the people were disposed to hurry up the side dishes. At last Dr. Cheever was announced from the Chair. Dr. Cheever came forward amidst long-continued stamping, clapping and cheers. When the house was quiet Dr. Cheever said:

Kind Friends: In my heart I have it to make a speech, and a good one, but the constitution—mine—forbids me to make a speech that does not meet the approbation of all Evangelical Christians. [Laughter.] Nor does my constitution permit me to hold to the letter, and make a speech that is *calculated* to meet the approbation of *all* Evangelical Christians. I know that the speech I *should* made, would be calculated to meet, &c., and ought to meet, &c., but it would not, and so following the policy of the American Tract Society, I will make a compromise by silence.

The applause that followed this hit was long-continued, and finally merged into cries for "Cheever," "Beecher," and "Bacon." The Chair said that Dr. Cheever could not speak further, and Mr. Beecher could not speak at all. Mr. [illegible], from the south aisle, continued to call "Cheever."

The President—Order, gentlemen, and let us adhere to the programme. You will next be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of the Methodist Church. But in the confusion, Mr. Beecher, from the lower end of the room, apologized for making no speech for two reasons; 1st, He had got no supper, and 2d, Because he had nothing to say.

Dr. Kennedy followed. He thought it a consolation that though a great many had failed to get room at the banquet table, there was room enough for all at the banquet of the Lamb. This was a sort of Congregational Love Feast. The Methodists, on such occasions, passed around the bread and wine; here they had passed around the coffee and (ham-less) sandwiches. It was good to be here—he said it both with reference to the little supper they had got and to the great spiritual feast that all found abundant for them.

The congregation next sung a beautiful hymn from the Plymouth Collection, entitled "The Shining Shore." The Rev. Mr. Clark then read brief letters from the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, whose leading suggestion was the fact that of the best old English divines, we had to consult the registers to learn whether they were Presbyterians or Congregationalists—from Doctor Sprague, of Albany; from Dr. Stearns, of Amherst College, who dwelt upon the fact that almost every student in Amherst had shared happily in the great revival—from the Rev. Dr. Cutler, (Episcopal,) the oldest clergyman of Brooklyn, who remarked that we are not to enter heaven in battalions, regiments, or churches, but individually, and all through the merits of Christ. Dr. Clark remarked incidentally during the reading that, when we saw such great bodies of Christians as the Tract Society, retrograding in their action, it was not to discourage us, remembering that God rules. It was the thought that he should see how the current would set for Freedom in this meeting that comforted him while he witnessed the ebb during the Tract meeting.

Dr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle, followed. Next was Prof. Hitchcock, of the Union Seminary, who was eloquent. He came from Maine, which had the reputation of exporting prime lumber, blocks of granite, and now and then a man. Eastern Massachusetts had been sifted to colonize Maine as God sifted Europe to find seed to plant America. He dwelt briefly on the *religious* errand of Columbus, who, in discovering America, took it as the Admiral of Christ, alluding to the wealth of its mines only as the means that might be used to wrest the Holy Sepulchre from the infidels. Thus America was given to Christ at the discovery more truly than even that continent which cradled Christ—than that continent which had quaked under the march of History; certainly more than that dusky continent which still stretches out dusky hands, begging for liberty and light. A hundred years ago when Wolfe "died content," hearing it was the French who fled, the continent was given to Protestantism—which in its first development gave it to sects—not as a finality but as an instrument. He urged them to evince their loyalty to Christ by their loyalty to the sect they labored with, cultivating fraternity in order to unity—never to uniformity—until we could say in the words of the early creed "I believe in the holy Catholic Church"—the Church of the Future which God will give us in his time. [Applause.]

After singing again the Chairman called upon several clergymen by name to report upon the religious revival experiences of their homes, but none replied. The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, in a cogent, [illegible] address upon the peculiarities of the revival, made the final address, after which, with singing [illegible] hymn, and with the benediction, the audience [illegible]. The ladies had no difficulty in finding [illegible] the men their hats and canes, so that by 10½ P. M. the Congregational Collation was [illegible], and the Assembly rooms deserted.

Woman's Rights Convention.

MR. S. P. ANDREWS PROPOSES FREE-LOVE AS A NEW PLANK TO THE PLATFORM.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the firm advocates of the equality of sexes, and of the right of women to all the privileges, legal and social, now exercised by the men, met in annual conclave, in Mozart Hall. The attendance was large, and included, besides many of the leading spirits of the movement, a large representation of the simply curious.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Warren, of Albany.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony opened the business, by by stating briefly the aims and objects of the Convention.

Some of the Hutchinson Family were then introduced, and sang, with melodeon accompaniment, "The Good Time Coming, Right Along." This performance was loudly applauded.

The subjoined list of officers was chosen unanimously:

President—Susan B. Anthony.

Vice-Presidents—Anna Post, New-York; Mary F. Davis, New-York; Frances D. Gage, Missouri; Ernestine L. Rose, New-York; John C. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; T. H. Higginson, Massachusetts; Sarah H. Hallock, New-York; Cordelia L. Smalley, Ohio; Henrietta Johnson, New-Jersey; Marita Saher, Maine; Robert Purvis, Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—Martha C. Wright, Mary A. Booth.

Business Committee—E. W. Severance, Ernestine L. Rose, T. W. Higginson, Sarah A. Burtis, John Ferguson, Judge W. Hay, Frances D. Gage.

Finance Committee—Lydia Mott, Sarah Hallock, Lucy N. Colman, Emily Jacque, Cordelia Smalley.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony read an elaborate address prepared by Mrs. Cady Stanton, which gave a history of the movement and presented a well-argued vindication of the claims set forth by woman for political and social equality with the other sex.

Mrs. Caroline Severance, from the business Committee, submitted, as a partial report, a series of resolutions stating the platform of the party.

Mrs. Rose moved their adoption, which was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Anthony suggested that as this was a woman's rights Convention, every woman should exercise one of her rights by voting yea or nay on every question presented.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose wished to amend that suggestion. This, she said, was not only a woman's rights Convention, but a human rights Convention, and men were as much entitled to a voice in it as women.

Mrs. Anthony accepted the amendment with pleasure. She introduced

Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of St. Louis, Missouri, who found fault with those women who failed to sustain the cause of the sex because they labored under the delusion that they enjoyed all the rights they wanted, therefore other women differently circumstanced were entitled to no more.

Miss Sarah L. Remond, of Salem, Mass., a colored young lady, followed, and, after speaking of the great capabilities of women, expressed her warmest interest in and admiration for the objects of the Convention, and pledged her hearty coöperation to it.

Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews said that for the nine or ten years during which these Conventions had been held, he had invariably attended them and sympathized with their promoters, but he never before had ventured to utter a word in them, because of his appreciation of the delicacy of the position which the ladies in advance of this movement might feel placed in, with regard to one holding his radical opinions. And in standing here this morning the very first thing he wished to do, was, to relieve the Convention, individually and collectively, from all responsibility for anything he might utter or any sentiment he might entertain. The following resolution, of the series reported, contained, he believed, in its terms, a depth of meaning which few appreciated fully:

Resolved, That we proclaim again and again, the truth that woman must be a slave or an equal. There is no middle ground. If she is a slave, Turkey is right. If she is an equal, America is wrong until she is made wholly free.

It seemed to him in all honesty and justice that the movement for the rights of women which leaves untouched the question of marriage, and that, too, in its vital point, was a movement which could be merely initiative, an agitation preparatory to the deeper and wider spread of a question far more important to the rights of men and women in the social and human order. The very first right of woman, according to his conviction, was the right to maternity—maternity under the very best physiological circumstances, the right to study and investigate what those circumstances are, the right to change and experiment, if he might use the word, in regard to the very best relations under which the human race can be sired and generated. None of their reforms wouldever be radical until they touched this vital point, and settled all questions of generation, and of the education, cultivation, and refinement of the race. He knew there were many persons present, both ladies and gentlemen, who agreed with him in these views, and they wished to know whether such questions as he wished to be broached and discussed, were in order on this platform or not. [Applause and a few hisses.]

Mrs. Anthony said that where truth was left free for discussion, of course there could be no harm done, for truth would prevail.

Mr. Moore, of Newark, said he should be very brief because he had no axe to grind. [Laughter.] He believed the human soul had not arrived at that development which would warrant the subversion of all that was decent and comely in mankind at the suggestion of impurity and sensuality. He did not propose to discuss that scheme, but to inquire as to the meaning of this movement. He proceeded to argue the right of woman to all they claimed because of her natural equality, moral and intellectual, with man.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose coincided fully with the previous speaker's sentiments as to the equal powers of the sexes, and compared the argument of those who denied that large capacity to women without giving them a chance of testing it, to the advice of the old woman who besought her son never to go into the water until he had learned to swim. She vindicated the memory of Frances Wright, whom she had known and loved, and whose character, she said, had been vilified without cause.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison claimed that the cause of the slave and the cause of woman are identical, and that they have the same common enemy, the Church, which was an embodiment of the prevalent public opinion. Look at the papers to-morrow, he said, to see what representations will be made in them by those who come here to give an account of this meeting. He made no reflections. He knew the Press of New-York represented public opinion, and he knew that those who were sent here would represent public opinion, or they would not be employed. Look at the ridicule and the misrepresentations and the vilification, as in the case of the Anti-Slavery cause, and there we had an exact exponent of the public sentiment, the religious sentiment, and the political sentiment of the whole country. This indicated, of course, that they had a great struggle to go through, and that they were in one of the sublimest moral conflicts that the world had ever seen. In this movement women exhibited not only their confidence in the justice of their cause, but the highest moral courage, by throwing open their conventions to expressions of opinion from both sexes, and to argument on every point submitted. Their friend, Mr. Andrews, seemed to intimate that there was some lack of courage on the part of this Convention. He did not think it was particularly courageous to come here to speak in general terms, in vague terms. He wanted those who came here to put their fingers on what they wanted done. What was it their friend meant? What was it they were not prepared to do? What was this mysterious something which they were not to look in the face? He heard nothing. Nothing had been said definitely, and for one he could not grapple with vague generalities. He wanted to deal with all that was open and directly hostile to this movement for human rights. Among these things was the church, of the influence of which they had an exponent in the horrible conclusion of the American Tract Society yesterday. [Loud applause, mingled with hisses.] He was glad that while there were some here who applauded him, there were others also who hissed the Tract Society. [Laughter.] That Society which, while claiming to have for its object the saving of souls from hell, voted yesterday that they would allow 4,000,000 of souls to go down to hell under the lash of the slave-driver—to grope down into eternity without a ray of light or a spark of hope! [Loud applause.]

A Voice—That is the first fruit of the great revival.

Mrs. Anthony—It should be remembered, that in arriving at that decision no woman's vote was allowed in the Tract Society. [Applause.] If they had allowed women to vote it would have been otherwise.

Mr. Buckley, a Congregational minister from Connecticut, ascended the platform, and said that, though not a woman's-rights man in the sense of the terms as there understood, yet there were many features of the movement which had his entire sympathy. He did not think that the Church deserved the universal condemnation in which Mr. Garrison had indulged, and as to the Tract Society, its action yesterday was not the action of ministers of the Gospel, but of laymen of New-York, whose eyes, and mouth, and ears, and minds, were stuffed with Southern cotton. He believed that the spirit of God did speak, and might speak, and had spoken, and would speak through the lips of women, with as much power and effect as it ever had spoken, or could, or would speak through the lips of a man, and he would in all honesty assert if that lady (Mrs. Brown Blackwell) who had, as he understood, ministered to a Congregational Church, would go to him and say, I feel impelled by the spirit of God to preach the Gospel, he would offer her the use of his pulpit, and if any of his congregation objected he would tell them that the pulpit was his, not theirs, and that if they did not receive those whom he put there they would not receive him. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Moore asked the speaker if one minister in a hundred would do the same thing?

Mr. Buckley replied that he did not know what other people would do.

After being subjected to a running fire of interrogations, Mr. Buckley obtained an opportunity to explain, after which the morning session was about to be adjourned, when

The Rev. T. Higginson came forward and said that Lucy Stone was in the room, and he hoped the meeting would wait to hear her, as they might not again have the same opportunity. The meeting assented, and Mrs. Lucy Stone presented herself amid much applause.

She expressed her disapprobation of the course pursued by the *Liberator*, *Independent* and *Tribune* newspapers in expending all their sympathy and rhetoric in behalf of the Free-State men of Kansas, whilst they forgot to say a word about the enormity of that provision of the Kansas Constitution which prohibits all but white male citizens from offering to vote, under the penalty of being sent for three months to the Penitentiary. How sad it seems, she exclaimed, that we, women, are [illegible]. How sad! The negroes are remembered, and glad they are. But I hope the time will come when the women will be remembered, too. [Applause.]

It being now 1½ o'clock, an adjournment occurred until 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the Convention reassembled.

The Rev. T. Higginson submitted a series of resolutions, declaring that the friends of the cause should persist in petitioning the State Legislatures for a redress of their grievances, and secure hearings before select legislative committees designated for the purpose. The propriety and efficacy of such a course he strenuously contended for, showing that in every case where legislative relief was afforded to women, it followed the presentation of such appeals, and arguments thereon before committees.

Mrs. [illegible], a venerable lady in a mob cap, and a veteran in the cause, having been the first woman in Massachusetts to lecture in public against Slavery, and that 25 years ago, was the next speaker. She read a long address, but in a tone so low as to be almost unintelligible to any save those immediately beside her. The audience grew somewhat impatient ere she concluded.

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown followed. She argued that woman was adapted for agriculture, and urged the necessity of her going out West, where the soil is so rich as not to need expensive manure, and only wants a willing hand to call forth a luxuriant harvest. There women could build up homes for themselves, and obtain, by their labor, the means of comfort and independence. For this purpose she believed that agricultural colleges should be more generally established, and that women should be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of the education which such institutions furnish. It was silly to say that woman was not fitted for such labor, because, physically, she was not so large as man. As well say, because women are not so large as men, physically, therefore they have not men's appetites. The earth, like God, its Creator, was no respecter of persons. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lucy Stone claimed for woman the right to do whatever nature enables her to do, and that she should not be excluded from any department of social activity.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis said there were many women so situated as to be unable to emigrate out West, or to succeed in agricultural pursuits, even if they did go there. There were 350,000 women in this City, and would it not be well for some of them to emigrate into the Pacific? Would it not be well for us to rid ourselves of the women in this City?

A Voice—No. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Davis proceeded to urge the duty of elevating every occupation of woman by giving her a suitable reward for her labor. Even the culinary department, she thought, would thereby be kept in more successful operation. [Laughter.]

After some remarks by Mrs. Lucy N. Colman, of Rochester,

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Farnham rose to submit her views in the form of a series of resolutions, but there being a very unanimous indication on the part of the audience to withdraw, it was suggested by Mr. Higginson that she had better postpone the presentation of the resolutions until to-day. To this she acceded with pleasure, because, she said, she did not want to read them to empty benches.

The Convention adjourned till 7½ in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed proceedings at 8 o'clock.

A large audience was present.

Mr. P. D. Moore, of New-Jersey, in the course of a brief introductory address, declared it to be his belief, that the cause of woman's rights could only secure immediate recognition through a display of Sharpe's rifles and a woman's insurrection.

Miss Lydia Ann Jenkins stated her views on the subject of woman's rights at some length.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was received with loud applause. He contended that the movement for woman's rights was an instinctive effort on the part of half the race—the genuine Saxon race—for elbow-room; and that if a woman was fit to be taxed, she was also fit to vote.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose made the closing speech. She treated the subject of woman's rights from the ground that the natural powers of the sexes are equal. The close of her address elicited some expressions of impatience on the part of a portion of the audience. When she resumed her seat, a motion to adjourn till to-day was made and carried, *nem. con.*

New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SECOND DAY.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. S. Hare.

The Conference then proceeded to examine and pass the characters of the effective elders.

The reports, as made by the presiding elders, showed in nearly every station, that the revival of religion had spread rapidly, and many accessions had been made to the membership. The efforts of the pastors had been very successful, both as regards the temporal and the spiritual condition of the Church.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the managers of the City Mission by their request.

On motion, those who have not passed a satisfactory examination in their studies at this session, were required to pass such examination at the next session.

A Special Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of employing a missionary to labor on the line of the Railroad within the bounds of the Conference.

A letter was read from a minister in Newburg, N. C., setting forth the case of Mary Newcomb, a colored woman, who wishes to obtain funds sufficient to redeem her husband from Slavery. She had collected the sum of $660, and wanted about $400 more.

It was resolved to take up a collection for that purpose at the afternoon session.

On motion, Kingston was selected as the place for the next session of the Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Vincent moved a private session, to be held in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering statistics, and appropriations to supernumerary and other persons belonging to the Conference.

The motion was carried, when the Conference adjourned with the benediction.

The Missionary anniversary of the Conference was held last evening in the Seventh-avenue Church, where the Rev. Drs. Kittell and Strickland delivered addresses, and the annual report was read.

Anniversaries To-day.

A. B. C. F. M.—The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in the Church of the Puritans on Friday, May 14, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Women's Rights Convention—(Second day)—No. 663 Broadway, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 15.

I.—TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—Complete List of Names of Killed and Injured.

II.—ANNIVERSARY WEEK—Sketches of the Proceedings at the Anniversaries of the Religious and Charitable Associations.

III.—UTAH AND THE MORMONS—Further statements by Mr. Frederick Loba.

IV.—KANSAS AFFAIRS—Incidents of Life in Kansas—Personal Experiences and Observations from our Special Correspondent.

V.—INTERESTING FROM CHINA—From our Special Correspondent.

VI.—ARIZONA TERRITORY—Its Character and Resources—From our Correspondent.

VII.—THE UTAH ARMY—Its Character and Prospects.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Result of the Tract Society's Meeting—Swill Milk in New-York: How we Poison our Children—Admission of Oregon and Minnesota—An Accomplished Congressman—New Trial for Murderers—Our Ocean Mails—Mr. Eli Thayer a Troublesome Individual—Outrages by British Cruisers in the Gulf—Senator Toombs' Bankruptcy Bill.

I .—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XI.—THE CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

XII.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XIII.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.—Mr. Russell's Letters to the London *Times*.

XIV.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Letter from our Correspondent on Board the *Niagara*.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

XVI.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XVII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full and accurate Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the week ending Wednesday, May 12—Movements of Breadstuffs—Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

☞ Times Building Job Printing Office.—H. S. TAYLOR has removed his office to the basement of the new *Times* Building, under the *Times* Counting-room, where he is prepared to furnish every variety of Book and Job Printing, of superior excellence, at low rates.

☞ Kiss Me Quick—Distilled from fragrant Tulips; not to be surpassed in fragrance.
E. DUPUY, No. 609 Broadway.

☞ Facts for Matter-of-fact People.
HOUSE-BUILDERS,
Who have been in the habit of paying for the different styles of Iron-Railing, used by them for balconies, staircases, &c., from $9 to $5 50 per foot, need not be told that it is to their interest to make their future purchases of
CUTTER & CO.,
[illegible] we assure them that this firm is selling
THE RICHEST AND HEAVIEST STYLES
OF A
NEWLY-PATENTED IRON-RAILING,
at a reduction from these rates of from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent.
The beauty of this Railing is an undoubted fact.
Its adaptability to all purposes for which Iron-Railing is used, is an indispensable fact.
Its durability is an unquestionable fact.
Its remarkable cheapness is a fact peculiarly satisfactory to those who have to pay for it.
Convinced by these "facts," call at the office (Room No. 1) No. 65 Nassau-st., and leave your orders, which will be promptly and satisfactorily fulfilled.

☞ Elegant Spring Goods.—
New styles of
CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES.
New styles of SILVER-PLATED WARE.
IVORY-HANDLED CUTLERY,
of our own manufacture, (for which we received the only large Gold Medal given by the American Institute.)
Also,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CHINA DINNER,
TEA AND TOILET SETS.
BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.,
Received this day,
Per ship *Investigator*.
All of which we are selling at very moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Important Removal.
The Agency for
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON,
BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS AND LOCKS,
has been removed from No. 302 Pearl-st. to the spacious store of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, where Mr. J. G. MORRIS will be happy to serve his friends and customers.

☞ Attend.
To the immense sacrifice of Carpetings.
AT NO. 99 BOWERY.
HIRAM ANDERSON offers his Spring Importations
AT LOWEST PRICES
Ever before heard of. Ingrains from 37½c. to 62½c.
Royal Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Tapestry Brussels, 75c. to $1. Oil Cloths, Mats, &c., &c.

☞ Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets.—Hoe, rake and spade, 50c per set; extra quality, $2 25 to $5 per set. Garden trowels, 12c. to 50c. each; rakes, spades and hoes, 20c. to $1 each. Grafting, trimming and budding-knives.
Floricultural and horticultural tools of all kinds at the lowest prices, either single or in full sets, in oak cases. Iron and steel shovels, spades, ditching-spades, &c., at
BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Hosiery,
Undergarments,
And Mens' Furnishing Goods.
The best goods at lowest prices.
At A. RANKIN & CO.'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

☞ Table Cutlery.—Best make English and American silver plated goods, largest assortment in the Union. Wooden Ware, step ladders, kitchen tables, clothes horses, &c.
House-cleaning brushes of all kinds, at the
LOWEST PRICES,
At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ Bengal Plaid Felt Hats.
A NEW ARTICLE,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BEEBE & CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Bartholf's Sewing Machines.
INDISPENSABLE
For all manufacturing purposes and general use. Principal office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Twist, Silk, &c., wholesale and retail.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Benjamin's Trusses never Rust.
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES never grow weak.
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES are the easiest.
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES do not injure the spine.
Office No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House.)

☞ Broadway Relieved
From the stigma of extortion.
Paris millinery cheaper than elsewhere at
WILDE'S Central Show Rooms,
No. 251 Broadway.

☞ The Wheeler & Wilson
SEWING MACHINES
are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office, No. 343 Broadway.

☞ Refrigerators.—Refrigerators.—The largest assortment in the country, embracing all the best kinds made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Haven. Price $3 to $30 each. At
BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ From 15 to 30 per cent. can be Saved by purchasing your furniture
of
FOSTER & LEE,
No. 198 Broome-st.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, only four shillings a box, black or brown, best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

☞ Wanted Immediately—A young man accustomed to sell watches at wholesale, to travel for an importer. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,243, Post-Office, New-York.

☞ Strangers are Requested to Call at Fountain's India Store No. 653 Broadway, and examine the most extensive assortment of East India Dress and Fancy Goods ever offered to the public.

MARRIED

Burgoyne—Martin.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Theodore Burgoyne to Caroline M. Martin, all of this City.

Crawford—Peterson.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Holmes C. Crawford, of New-Jersey, to Miss Evelyn M. Peterson, of this City.

☞ Monmouth County papers please copy.

Thurston—Ketcham.—At West Farms, N. J., on Thursday, May 13, by the Rev. M. C. Stokes, Thomas L. Thurston, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Susan K., daughter of the late William Ketcham, of West Farms.

DIED.

Hamilton.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, George S. Hamilton, aged 63 years, late of Halifax, N. S., and for 26 years a resident of this City.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 West 22d-st., near Broadway. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

Jarvis.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, Sarah Jarvis, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 Forsyth-st.

Palmer.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, of scarlet fever, Miles, son of Dr. Miles W. and E. Angelina Palmer, aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 64 Rivington-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Robinson.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, Mr. James T. Robinson, aged 38 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and Printers with whom he was associated, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 Sullivan-st., on Sunday, May 16, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Skillman.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 12, Mary Adrianna, only daughter of Edward and Annie Maria Skillman, aged 4 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday next, at 3 P. M.

Cox.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 13, of consumption, Mrs. Sarah E., wife of Richard Cox, aged 29 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to-day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at No. 265 Gold-st. Her remains will be taken to Mattinecock, L. I., for interment.

Lyman.—At Albany, on Saturday, May 8, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, William Lyman, in his 83d year—for many years merchant of that City.

Concklin.—At Huntington, on Friday, Feb. 12, Miss Ida Concklin.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

LESLIE VERSUS SWILL-MILK.
$1,000 reward will be paid to any person that can make it appear that A. HOWELL, of No. 198 Varick-st., is or ever was, engaged in the Swill-milk trade. He is, eight years established; keeps his dairy on his own farm, situated in Orange County; superintends the business himself, and is always ready to attend to his customers. All orders left at the office and dépôt, No. 198 Varick-st., will be promptly attended to.
New-York, May 13. A. HOWELL.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS,
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS,
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS.—In the preparation of the material, and the manufacture of these Crackers, the natural and healthful properties of the grain are retained in the greatest purity and strength. The result is that WING'S CRACKERS contain in the same weight double the nourishment of bread as it is usually baked.

No other production from wheat has ever been discovered, which has proved so valuable as an article of food, or is so suitable generally for the stomach's healthful requirements. The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.

They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk by this means separating into tender flakes, in which the stomach may receive them.

These flakes are composed of particles of farina, in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion, and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body *a healthful growth, or renewed vigor* and strength.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have a fine flavor and pleasant taste, act kindly upon the stomach, and are a valuable article for dyspeptic as well as sedentary and delicate persons generally, and they are peculiarly pleasant for children.

All those who may wish to procure these valuable Crackers, should understand that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. Wing; all those are stamped with the name of "WING." Allow no person, therefore, to persuade you to buy any Crackers for Farina but WING'S.

This caution has become necessary in consequence of an attempt by designing persons to sell the ordinary kind of Crackers under the idea, or by conveying the impression that they are like WING'S FARINA. Such attempts at deception should be understood by all.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States.

They may be had at Wholesale only, of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 231 and 233 Fulton st., New-York.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 168 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

$200,000
Worth of superb English Carpeting
SACRIFICING!!!
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.
ROYAL VELVETS, $1 12 to $1 50.
All Wool Ingrains, 37½ cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, and 62½ cents per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 75 cents to $1.
Floor Oil cloths, 31 cents, 37½ cents, 43 cents, 50 cents, and 62½ cents per yard.
INDIA AND COCOA MATTINGS,
Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS
THE ONLY ICE-SAFE
which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, &c.,
PURE, COOL, EVER-CHANGING
applying for the first time
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

SWILL MILK.—SEE IF YOUR NUMBER APpears, this day, in the additional lists in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. It contains 500 addresses in New-York and Brooklyn, including a Hospital, a Convent, numerous saloons, hotels and private houses, where the poison is taken.

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A[illegible]
THE C[illegible]
[illegible]
A[illegible]
of [illegible]
deliver[illegible]
Orders should be left at [illegible] forwarded, by mail, to the undersi[illegible]
Over two hundred buildings, of [illegible] erected in the cities of New-York, [illegible] more, &c., have introduced to the [illegible] public the
BROWN OR BUFF-COLORED [illegible]
admitted by all to have no rival among building [illegible] in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, [illegible] durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same [illegible] LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with great effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, [illegible] the Saint Gothic [illegible] the United [illegible] of the Albany [illegible] of this color.
The extensive [illegible] machinery of the Company at their quarries, [illegible] of working and delivering, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. D[illegible], Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau-st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL.
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

PORK, HAM, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE AT WHOLESALE.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS LOW FOR CASH:
New Mess Pork.
New Mess Beef.
City Smoked Hams.
Smoked Shoulders.
City Smoked Beef.
Lard and Oils.
Fresh Dairy Butter.
Mild Rich Cheese.
Green and Black Teas.
Rice, Barley, Starch.
Candles, Vinegar, Soaps.
Beans, Apples, Peas.
All best quality, selected for City and country trade.
ALLAN & ROSE, No. 2[illegible] Washington-st.

GENUINE FARINA EAU DE COLOGNE.—Sole Agency for America removed from No. [illegible] to No. 59 Liberty-st., where the new stock of all leading styles is open for inspection. Wholesale price-currents can be had by addressing J. H. FARINA,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.
We are now prepared to offer our latest and MOST desirable style of
STRAW HAT,
being, in point of color, (SILVER GRAY,) shape, trimming and finish, a
PERFECT GENTLEMAN'S HAT,
and as such we offer them to the TRADE, feeling confident that our views will be seconded with even more success than upon any former year.
We also beg leave to say that our stock of BROWN and BLACK and WHITE ITALIAN BRAID HATS is complete in every respect, suitable for MEN'S, BOYS', CHILDREN'S and MISSES' wear, and, being all of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, we have no hesitation in stating that they will compare favorably with any goods offered in the City, and at prices which CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT THE CLOSEST BUYER.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I notice, in looking over Frank Leslie's paper, that my name occupies a prominent place on a milk cart in one of the engravings.

This has a tendency to injure me in the estimation of those I serve, by intimating that I am engaged in the "swill-milk" business.

I take this method of contradicting it, as a false and malicious insinuation. Our family have resided on Alderman Hatfield's farm, in Westchester Village, since 1856, and from there I have received every morning since the article with which I supply my customers. Those who desire may receive proper proofs and references, by applying to me, or to Alderman Hatfield, Westchester.

M. BOWLETT,
18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Agents for the
BOSTON FAUCET CO.,
Offer for sale a full assortment of the self-closing or safety faucets, which are warranted to prevent all accidents by flooding, caused by carelessly leaving the tap open. The public are invited to examine the same in operation at the wareroom No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
Manufactured to order, of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other device required upon them. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to, the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects. By LEE & CO., No. 306 Bleecker-st.

THE REUNION—NAZARETH HALL.

The fifth annual meeting will take place on the second Friday in June next, the 11th of the month, at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Former pupils of the Hall, address E. F. BLECK, President of the Society, at Bethlehem, Penn.; or E. F. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hall.

CERTAIN CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
Neuralgia and Rheumatism, particularly in the head and face, effectually cured by the ANNIHILATOR, a remedy discovered by Dr. WHEELER, No. 438 Broome-st. (late of No. 486 Broadway,) where it is for sale in $1 and $3 bottles. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Back at this office.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN, AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the commission on the 18th of May, 1858, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

JOHN KERR, Chairman,
No. 38 Leonard-st.
WM. JAY HASKETT, Treasurer,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 20 Duane-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

GOOD ADVICE.
Of sleep devoid,
Are you annoyed
By Bugs, athirst for blood?
Do Rats and Mice
Mock each device
You try to slay the brood?
A secret hear:
Your house to clear,
Use Lyon's Dust and Pills;
The first will slay
Bugs, "right away,"
The second vermin kills.
Dépôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for the destruction of Insects and Vermin, 424 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums are, for a few days, on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 637 Broadway, the avails of the exhibition to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. Tickets of admission 25 cents.

DAVID H. HART, Clerk.

THERE IS A BALM FOR ALL YOUR COMPLAINTS.—There is nothing ever offered to the public that will relieve so quick and give the great satisfaction for liver, jaundice, costiveness, piles, weakness, loss of appetite, sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion and bad blood, as one 38-cent bottle of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, the great Spring medicine. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Neuralgia and Stiff Joints.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Inflammations and Swellings.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Rheumatism and Paralysis.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Piles, Sprains and Burns.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL HAS CURED thousands in Philadelphia alone, among whom are Geo. W. Ward, Esq., F. Duffy, Esq., J. Craven, Esq., J. E. Nolen, Mrs. Fossit, and others of the first respectability. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York, and throughout the United States.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED General Welch of Rheumatism after being confined to his bed for months. Also, Colonel Schneider, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, of Neuralgia. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED John Livingston, Esq., editor *Law Magazine*, No. 1[illegible] West 14th-st., New-York, of Swollen and Stiff Neck, after his physician had failed to relieve him. One bottle cured him. Ask him.

PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, AND PLATE POWDER.—Heavily plated table and tea spoons, tea and dining forks, butter knives, &c. Also, Mt. Eagle, Trivoli and fine quality Plate Powder, for cleaning and polishing them. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in these branches and the many useful arts, just published at $3 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES.—Sparkling and Still Catawba and Sparkling [illegible], in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by
F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-st.,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging and fond of children, and would make herself as useful as possible, and willing to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, front room, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; will be found to be a superior servant; can give six years and six months' references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, room No. 18, or address a note to E. F., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a very respectable young woman, and assist with the washing and ironing and plain sewing; no objection to take care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. The very best of City reference can be given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 316 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, in a small private family, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; has no friends in this country, and wishes to get a comfortable home; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 75 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can take full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City references can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 84 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 163 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WIDOW LADY, who has no incumbrance whatever; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing or fine washing, if required; has lived with some of the most respectable families in that capacity; can be recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 123 Clinton place near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family; call at No. 232 West 26th-st. for two days; none but respectable families need call; the best of City reference can be given if required.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 656½ 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing perfectly; embroidery, dressmaking, and can dress hair. Has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address a note to SEAMSTRESS, New-York Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable family; she is very capable, and willing to get up fine muslins. No objection to go in the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen at her present employers, for two days, at No. 60 East 23d-st., the fourth door east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 209 East 18th-st., first floor, two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small family; has lived three years and six months in one place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best City reference given. Call at No. 309 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; she is a very respectable and tidy girl; she understands coooking all kinds of meats, fowls, birds, &c.; also, pastry and jelly. Lived in the best family in the City. Will go with a family in the country. Call at No. 183 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference given; no objection to any distance in the country. Call at No. 182 7th-av., near 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to do general housework. Also by two women; one as laundress, and one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; is kind and obliging to children; would take the situation of chambermaid or laundress. Reference from her last place. Address, for two days, No. 36 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, thoroughly understands her business, and baking in all its branches, game, pastries and jellies; will be willing to assist in the washing of a small private family. Good City reference given. Call, for 2 days, at No. 296 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do the washing and ironing of a small family. She understands pastry and baking. Best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 East 16th st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and sewing, or has no objection to take care of growing children; the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 200 East 16th-st., two doors of 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, as cook or laundress, and by two Protestant young men, in any respectable business in which they can be useful; also, by several excellent servant girls, in various capacities. May be seen at No. 23 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as professed cook, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 75 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or waiting and to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 130 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 288 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Has 4 years' references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 117 East 24th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, CLEAN, SMART YOUNG woman, who knows her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is quiet and agreeable, and has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at No. 56 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had considerable experience as nurse; can sew well and embroider neatly; best references given. Apply for two days at her present residence, 17 East 33d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference from her last situation. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 West 20th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE MARRIED WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse, with City reference. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 4 3d-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL young girl, an Episcopal Protestant, as chambermaid in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be highly recommended. Call, or address in fancy store, No. 25 East 15th-st. near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has lived near three years in her last place. City references given. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a first rate baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, no objection to a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman who understands her business well; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 180 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 124 Lexington av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or upstairs work; or care of children; call at No. 95 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days from 10 to 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Best of reference. Apply at No. 221 East 17th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make dresses for ladies and children; City references given. Call at No. 56 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, at the basement door of No. 68 West 9th-st.; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as waitress, or as chambermaid, has no objection to a hotel or first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. [illegible] West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, OF steady and tidy habits, situations in the City or country for the Summer; one as neat plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; takes up shirts neatly. The other as nurse and chambermaid; does fine washing and sewing; is kind to children; willing to go in the country. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as a first-class waitress in a boarding-house; can take the whole charge of the dining-room; or as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has no objection to the country; can go well recommended. Can be seen until engaged at No. 693 6th-av., over the store, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Charles st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one is an excellent cook; the other as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; understands embroidering ladies' skirts and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; both have good City references. Apply at No. 163 Elm-st., corner of Grand, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, WILLING girl, as chambermaid and assist to wash and iron, or nurse and plain seamstress, is quick, fond of children, and anxious to please; would do general housework for a small family; likes the country, has good reference; is able to do her business, and wishes to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; would not object to travel with a family, or act as lady's maid; can produce most satisfactory testimonials; any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery and inquire for EMILY.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-CLASS servants; one professed cook, meats, game, pastry and jellies; two first class plain cooks, wash and ironing; one first-class waitress; one do. chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing; one Protestant to do general housework. City or country. Best of City references, from 1 year to 7. Call at No. 183 3d-av., at the Select Female Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, to go to the country; can produce the highest recommendations for capability, &c. Apply at the employment agency of P. E. BROTHERHOOD, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, THE WASHING TO take home to her own house, family or gentlemen's; she is thoroughly capable of doing any kind of washing or ironing. Good reference given, if required. Call at No. 236 West 26th-st., near 9th av., fourth floor, back room, any day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, in a private family as nurse; is well accustomed to the care of children. Unexceptionable City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 16th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, WHO is a good, plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. To be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 105 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years of experience; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE dress and basque maker; would engage in a private family, by the day or week, or would take work at the house. Apply at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av. Calls received all the week.

WANTED—WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A hotel or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs AMERMAN, No. 473 Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid, in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be respectably recommended. Address A. J. Q., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, by one who perfectly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 16th and 18th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, SMART GIRL, WITH good recommendations, a place as cook, which she understands well; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 236 25th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family. She is a first rate sewer, and understands all kinds of sewing. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 192 7th-av., 2d door from 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A faithful domestic who has been in her employ the past seven years, as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 37 West 28th-st., on Friday and Saturday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A Protestant young woman of experience, having served in that capacity with families of the first respectability in the City. To be seen at No. 145 4th-av., near 14th-st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 493 3d-av., near 31st-st. Can give good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and to do light housework, by a respectable young girl; is a good dispositioned and willing girl; will give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in a small family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; best reference given; has lived three years in one situation. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and good plain sewing; has two years' reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 33 East 18th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as seamstress, or assist in chamberwork; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young person. Will endeavor to make herself generally useful. Can give the highest recommendation. Apply at No. 106 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman. Excellent City reference given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, in a small family, by a respectable young girl who has the best City reference. Call at corner 19th-st. and Broadway, McIntyre's drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do the chamberwork and waiting; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 30 West 39th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as forewoman or saleswoman in a millinery or fancy goods establishment. Is fully competent for either, or would accept of a situation in an agreeable family as governess for small children, and would be willing to assist in sewing, or make herself useful in any way not menial. City or country. Address, for two weeks, D. E. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT lady, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as a family dressmaker or housekeeper: no objection to leave the City. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. H. M., Broadway Post-office, will meet immediate attention for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL FOR general housework in a family in Brooklyn. A good washer and ironer, and plain cook, and one possessing good reference, will receive good wages. Apply, between 9 and 10, and 3 and 4 o'clock, at No. 120 Water st., to Mr. ROBERTSON.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS ASSISTANT waiter, to go in the country, and to help in taking care of horses. Apply, for three days, at No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place, from 9½ to 10½ o'clock in the morning, and from 6 to 7 in the evening.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUTH ABOUT 18 years of age, in a clothing store; one that has been in a store of the kind, or a tailor preferred. Inquire at No. 290 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adresses PARIS, Office New York Times. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la couture, ou les modes.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Français et la musique (piano, et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adresser PARIS, Times Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that there is now waiting at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, a very large and superior selection of Protestants and other servants; especially first-class cooks, nurses, waiter girls and laundresses. This establishment being patronized by families of the highest distinction for the last ten years, a class of servants English, Irish, American, Scotch and German, may be found here for character, experience and respectable appearance not to be equaled at any other Agency.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to business, a situation as assistant book-keeper in a commercial house, or could take entire charge of the books in a small establishment; is fully competent to act as clerk in a newspaper or job printing office, in which he has had experience; a permanent situation desired. Inquiry may be made at the office of the *Journal of Commerce* where references will be given.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is also a good vegetable gardener or farmer; is willing to make himself useful in all work about a place, or would take a place as porter; has four years' reference from his last employer; would have no objection to any part of the country. Call at 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLY CONNECTED young man, of temperate habits, strictly confidential and obliging, employment as bank-runner, collector, light porter, messenger, take charge of offices, or other occupations for which he may be useful. Reference furnished. Address R. J. B., care of Mrs. Cooley, No. 113 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can produce the best of City references, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address Y. Z., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF INDUSTRIOUS and temperate habits, a situation as porter and fireman in a hotel or respectable saloon; has served two years in that capacity; is well acquainted with hotel work; excellent references from last employer. Address M. J., box No. 220, *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A sober, steady Protestant man, (single,) with good City references. A line to EDWARD, at the basement furniture store No. 166 3d-av., near 19th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is of pleasing address, and can furnish undoubted reference as to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct. Address J. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLored man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store, No. 70 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a respectable restaurant, or private boarding-house, in town or country; understands his business in every respect. Address T. S., for two days, No. 67 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER, by a young man who has been three years in his last place, and can bring good recommendations from his employer for honesty, capability, sobriety and industry. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the business; could take charge of horses and make himself otherwise useful if required. Address or call on JAMES PARK, Seedsman, &c., Court-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, twenty years of age, a situation, as coachman or groom; he understands the care and treatment of horses; can give good City reference. Address J. S., *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. M. H., No. 70 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 100 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business perfectly well; has the best reference. Address J. B., coachman, No. 346 7th av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVER, crayon, penwork and drawing from nature, employment. Address L. R., Box No. 182, *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been engaged in the retail coal business in this City for many years, and who is thoroughly competent to manage it with ability, would like to make an engagement with a responsible party to take charge of a yard in this City or elsewhere, at a moderate compensation. Reference of the highest character given. Principals will please address A. B., Box No. 103, *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF strict integrity, with a reference of four years from his late employer, desires a situation as coachman and groom; will be found to know his duties first rate—(his whole study will be to please)—and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, or direct to G. M., office of this paper.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE: one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with posit ons. A teacher of drawing, painting and music wanted to go South. Other teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or *daily governess, in a gentleman's family.* Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation, either as daily or resident governess, in or near New-York; she teaches English and music, with the rudiments of French and drawing; good City references. Address L., Box No. 3,805 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM ENGland is desirous of obtaining a situation as resident or daily governess in a family where the children are small, *or as a teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the* English branches and the rudiments of music. Address M. B., No. 52 Carroll st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF FRENCH AND music, (piano,) for a select Boys' Boarding School, within 30 miles of the City. *A native of Paris preferred.* Apply personally on Saturday at Lovejoy's Hotel, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., to Principal.

A SUPERIOR MALE TEACHER OF THE *common and higher English* branches, is open to an engagement, having a State certificate and other testimonials. Can be seen at E. H. WILCOX & SONS' U. S. *School Agency, Room 24, No. 293 Broadway.*

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY *accustomed to the charge and instruction of children* (in English and French) wishes for an engagement as resident or visiting governess or companion to a lady. Address D. F., No. 67 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain Bowns, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie, 6½, and Newburg at 7½, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 40 South-st, corner Pine.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES PASTURED—ON A LARGE RANGE of salt meadow, at Flatlands, L. I., 7 miles from New-York, at $5 per month. Apply at Flatland Mills to ABNER BRUSH, or at Flatbush, to Z. B. VAN WYCK.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LADIES' SADdle horse, sound and gentle, about 14½ hands high, will pace, canter and trot under the saddle, and drive well in harness. Can be seen at the stable No. 14 East 19th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Price, $125.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 3m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One high door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with calash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE 14½ HANDS high, sound and kind to harness and under the saddle. Apply of JOHN GLIDDEN, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, A RESPECTABLE lady, who is in good circumstances, to adopt a boy six months old. Address J. J. H., *Times* Office, informing where an interview can be had.

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BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 6th-av.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET AT No. 133 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. Dinner at 3 o'clock. The house has all modern improvements.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet, by applying at once at No. 12 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, or to M. C. OGDEN, No. 37 Beekman st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor, with chandeliers, marble mantel, closets, and windows to piazza, will be let with full board to a gentleman and his wife, unfurnished, for $16 per week; furnished if required. Also, back parlor on second floor for $9, at No. 33 Front-st., Brooklyn; one minute's walk from Fulton and Catherine ferries. House contains gas, baths, &c., &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BEtween Union square and 23d st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate three or four persons with board and all the comforts of a home. A religious family without small children preferred. Good references required. Inquire at room No. 5, Bible House.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first-class brownstone front house, located in the most airy and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET.—A suite of three very desirable rooms, connecting with each other, on second floor, with gas and privilege of bath, to a family of adults, with full or partial board; also, two desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Stages pass the door, and within one block of Washington square. References required.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE Mercantile Library, a pleasant Summer residence with handsome furnished rooms on second and third floors. Also, medium and single rooms for families and single gentlemen, immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 26 NINTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH and 6th avs.—To let, with or without board, suites of rooms handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Location desirable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—To a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements. Location in 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Address with reference H. B. B., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, for two days.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A HEALTHY and pleasant part of Brooklyn, wishes to take two children to board, between 4 and 12 years of age. References required. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. C. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH PARTIAL board, can be had in the pleasant and conveniently located house No. 47 Bond-st.; also furnished rooms without board, if wanted. Terms moderate. Every attention given to the comfort of occupants.

TENTH-STREET, No. 36.—A FEW PLEASANT rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a room suitable for a physician; can be had with or without board.

TO LET.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO room together, may find a room and bedroom, furnished, on the first floor, with gas and attendance, a few minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 139 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Reference required.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; reference required. No. 27 Cottage-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG, FOR A gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are no other boarders; near to the Peck-slip Ferry. Address WILLIAMSBURG, *Times* Office.

RIVER TERRACE, HOBOKEN.—WANTED, a pleasant room facing the East, in River Terrace—a private family preferred—by a gentleman. Address RIVER, this Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea, at reasonable rates, at the house No. 171 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant-square. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with apartments and full or partial board. Neither boarders or children in the house. No. 285 West 19th-st.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family to gentlemen only, with partial board if required. References exchanged. Apply at No. 58 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR SINgle gentlemen, at $5 per month, at No. 24 Bayard-st., east side of Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND A *few single gentlemen, can obtain very desirable* rooms, with board, at No. 41 10th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, in a good location, near 6th-av. Address J. H., office of this paper.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE *of a few rooms, with board, if desired. References* required. Apply at No. 55 East 21st-st.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and 8th st. The subscribers have assumed the management of the above-named Hotel, and are determined to make it, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of their friends and the public. Ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated *with full board at Two* Dollars per day, or can take rooms and pay for their meals separately. Prices of rooms, from 50 cents to $3 per day. The Restaurant is open *at all hours, from 6* o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M.
PARKER JONES.
J. O. BARTELS.

MOUNT IDA HOUSE—BY JOSHUA BROOKS. *This new house is now open for the reception of* visitors. It is situated on the New Paltz Turnpike, 2¼ miles from New Paltz Landing, opposite Poughkeepsie, in a very pleasant situation, *commanding a fine view of* the Catskill Mountains and the surrounding country, *with the advantage of a pure bracing country air.* Families wish to spend the Summer in the country will find this a very desirable location. Horses and carriages always on hand. For further information, address the subscriber, at New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, New-York. References—J. L. Caverly, No. 224 Washington-st; J. L. Swan, No. 98 Spruce-st., and to Wm. M. Holmes, corner of Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.
JOSHUA BROOKS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his old patrons, and the public generally, that his large Farm Mansion, near Glen Cove is in order for immediate reception of families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat from the scorching heat of Summer; combining the advantages of a farm-house with rooms particularly arranged for the use of families.

Steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip every day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family; location within 8 miles of the lower part of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Applications addressed E. F., office of this paper, will receive attention.

SUMMER BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In a fine location, within one minute's walk of dépôt. Rooms large and pleasant. Several suites of rooms for families. Inquire of S. N. DAVIS, No. 63 Broadway, or H. TUTHILL, Hudson River Railroad ticket office, Christopher st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—PLEASANT accommodations for two single gentlemen in a private family, (where there are no small children,) and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Grounds beautifully laid out with fruit, flowers, &c. Address M. G., *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Tarrytown, will receive two gentlemen and their wives for the Summer. Location quiet and retired, within moderate distance of dépôt. Address box No. 14, Tarrytown Post-office.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITING.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about thirty-three miles from New-York, and about a quarter of a mile from dépôt; house and outbuildings new, and in good condition; an abundance of choice fruit and shade trees; six or more acres of land. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK

IS A TRACT OF
FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

Beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, a brook of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is being laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and has been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying contiguous to the Park.

This tract of land, containing about
300 ACRES,
has been divided into Villa Sites, of from
5 TO 10 ACRES EACH.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City and yet wishing accessible, retired and healthful homes in the country, by the proprietor, who adopted this method to secure a select and good neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health and cultivation is secured, as well as perfect protection in Winter from the northwesterly winds, while it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that there is no spot within 20 miles of New-York which is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the City where there is really no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.

The privacy of the Park and all the sites is secured by a lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance on Valley Road, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. Ascending the Ridge by the Park drives, (four miles of which are already completed,) a charming view of the Valley is obtained for many miles around, with New-York in the distance, and finally reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent scene breaks upon the view over one hundred miles in extent, composed of forests, cultivated fields and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays in the valley beneath, with the Nevesink Hills at the south; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw Peak, and the Highlands towards the north; with Long Island, Staten Island and the Ocean, in the east. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

Llewellyn Park is distant from New-York City less than one hour, via Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Cortlandt st. Six trains per day each way.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, from all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive and desirable as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equalled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For terms, maps and particulars, apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York, and Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 6 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 5 years, has just been painted and papered throughout, is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 164 West 38th st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—A SMALL place in Westchester County, 16 miles from City Hall, 1½ miles from a New-Haven Railroad station, containing a neat cottage, good barn, trees and shrubbery; vegetable garden all made, cherries, currants, strawberries, &c. Also, a good boat and rockaway wagon, if desired. Rent $150. Apply at No. 68 Merchants' Exchange, Wall and William sts.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT FORT Washington, 9 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, 3 minutes' walk from Station. The house contains 9 rooms, kitchen, store room and two cellars; stable and three quarters of an acre of ground, well shaded. Rent for 6 months, $400; for the year, $500. Apply to C. S. SLOANE, No. 56 Beaver, corner William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished, at Chatham, New-Jersey, near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars, apply to W. H. FIELD, on the premises, or to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 183 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—TO PURchase or rent, (furnished preferred,) with from 2 to 20 acres of land, carriage house, &c. Address, with full particulars, as to location, size of house, price, &c., Box No. 3 557, Post-Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—For sale, a desirable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson River, about one mile from Saugerties, containing 120 acres of excellent land, upon which there is a first-class two-story and attic brick dwelling-house, 50 feet square and wings; it is built in the very best manner, containing hot and cold water, gas, baths, furnace, and all other modern improvements; there is also a farm-house, barns, carriage and ice houses, &c.

The property is beautifully situated, combining healthfulness, unsurpassed scenery, and convenience to village accommodations. It is only ten minutes' walk to the ferry which plies between Saugerties and Tivoli, so that access to the cars can be had in 20 minutes. Steamboat from the landing almost daily. The post-office and stores are quite convenient. There is also an excellent sulphur spring at a distance of two miles, together with many other attractions. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF land, one mile west of the Hudson River, opposite 60th-st. Being so close to the City, and in constant and easy communication with it by stages, railroad and different ferries, it would be a very convenient place for a gentleman's residence, and, on account of the growth of New-York, the surplus population of which begins already to approach and surround it, prove a very profitable investment in future. The situation, ascending a hill-side, is perfectly healthy, and commands a most beautiful and extended view. There is also a large orchard on the place. Aliens can hold property there fully as well as native born citizens. The taxes are low. Apply to J. H. BONN, proprietor, No. 31 Nassau-st., third floor.

FOR SALE LOW—THE RESIDENCE, WITH grounds attached, of J. B. Waterbury, in Stamford, Conn. The house is large, first class, modern built, with 14 spacious finished rooms. The grounds, about two acres, are neatly laid out with an excellent garden. The place has a never-failing supply of pure water, and for beauty and health, the location is unsurpassed in New-England, and well worthy the attention of gentlemen from New-York. Price $9,000. More land adjoining *will be sold at a reasonable rate, if wanted. One half of* the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. J. B. WATERBURY.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful tract of land, containing 60 acres on the Orange Mountain in New-Jersey, about 12 miles from New-York City. This land is situated in the village of Orange, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque *view, including New-York City, the Bay, &c.*, and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money *may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.*

VALUABLE COUNTRY *RESIDENCE FOR* SALE—At Clermont, Columbia County, formerly the *residence of Chancellor Livingston.* This country seat has a front upon the Hudson River of about one half a mile, and contains nearly 200 acres of land. It has a fine *view of the river and Catskill Mountains, and is considered* one of the most splendid and desirable places on the North River. The lawn, for its extent and the ornamental trees near the residence, is unsurpassed. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. *For further particulars, inquire of* EDWARD H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Partially furnished, near Fort Hamilton and 6 miles from Hamilton-av. Ferry. The house is situated directly upon New-York Bay. Attached are stables, carriage-houses, ice-house (filled) and three acres of land well stocked with fruit trees. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, at the office of John T. Hoffman, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MOTT-HAVEN—house and lot, situated on Mott-st., lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep; fine frame house, 2½ stories, with cellar, out-houses, garden, trees, shrubbery, &c., three minutes' walk from Railroad Dépôt, and about one hour from City Hall by rail. Will be rented low to a good tenant, or sold cheap. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 3 Park-place, basement Broadway Bank.

LOTS AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—At East New-York, or will sell lots and build cottage houses on them costing $600 to $2,000, on easy terms payment. An elegant cottage house and 4 lots to rent. East New-York is growing rapidly, and accessible by City cars, &c. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE AT $250 PER ACRE.—Several beautiful building sites of 10 to 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, about one hour's ride from 31st-st. Dépôt. Near two dépôts, with a beautiful view of the river and well wooded. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—A handsome country seat, 3½ acres; new house, 9 rooms, piazza all round. It is well fruited, and commands views of Hudson and Hackensack Rivers. One-half can remain on mortgage. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ITALIAN Cottage, with verandahs, balcony, tower, &c., and view to Staten Island, five minutes' walk from railroad; has nine rooms, gas, &c., and quarter acre of ground, all in fine order. Apply to H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO LET—PLEASANT SUMMER RESIDENCES AT FLUSHING.—A capacious mansion, with or without out-building, retired from bustle, ½ mile from railroad dépôt. Rent moderate. Also, a snug cottage and garden, in the village, rent only $125. WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, pleasantly situated—A house and lot—house 32 feet by 27 feet six inches, two-story, basement and attic; lot half an acre, with carriage house and stable. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country places in the vicinity of New-York; 45 minutes from Wall st. Will be sold low for cash. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, AT FORDHAM, WITH garden, &c., in a pleasant location, and convenient to the dépôt; rent $200 each. Also, one at $160. Apply to A. D. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway, room No. 11.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A NEAT COTTAGE ON Academy-st., with 8 lots of ground, and brick stable attached, within a few minutes' walk from the village. Inquire of ROB. H. SMITH, Main-st., Astoria.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER months a house in the vicinity of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry or Tarrytown. Any person having one will please address M., Box No. 1,104 Post-Office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A furnished house, with an acre or two of ground; must be near the North River, and not above Sing Sing. Address Box No. 2,360 Post-Office, stating location.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE [illegible] 84th-st., 150 feet west of [illegible], consisting of a very convenient [illegible]. The house is located on high ground, commanding a fine view of the East River, is supplied with Croton water, range, &c. The garden with grape vines, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The whole will be put in thorough order for a good tenant at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 128 Washington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN [illegible] for the year or season. Commodious, well furnished, near the dépôt. Inquire of L. G. WHITNEY, [illegible]

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, *New-York Times.*

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway, with an additional building attached, particularly adapted for a boarding-house; the house is in complete order; bath rooms and gas throughout. For full particulars, apply at the [illegible] Sewing Machine Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—IN BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST., a first-class basement, well suited for a restaurant or billiard saloon. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Also, some good rooms at from $6 to $12 per month. A good attic floor to let cheap. Inquire at No. 612 Broadway, first floor, or of W. HENDERSON, No. 18 Nassau st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, NEAT, QUIET FAMILY, the rest of the house occupied by a similar one. A small pretty parlor and back room on first floor, and two good rooms in basement. Large flower garden in front. Rent $15 a month. Good references required. Apply at No. 457 4th-av.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A three-story brick house, No. 135 East 16th-st., with gas, bath, water-closet, &c., only two blocks from Stuyvesant-square. May be seen by calling at the basement. Rent moderate. Apply to G. J. FOLSOM, No. [illegible], corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF building No. 226 2d-av., being 22x75 feet deep, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted; rent low. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIDENCE on Warburton av., suitable for a large family. Inquire of H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, or of M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE NEW BUILDING No. 15 Beekman-st. They are convenient, roomy and well-lighted. Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and but a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 24th-st., consisting of 16 large airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR ROOMS TO single gentlemen to let. A small modern house would be let to a genteel family, and the greater part of the rent taken in board of three persons, or one or two elegantly-furnished rooms would be let to single gentlemen. The best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 68 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A PART OF A HOUSE IN EAST 29TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 5; back basement, parlors, three bedrooms on 3d floor. All the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av. Also, wants to buy lots as far up as [illegible].

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 80 East 19th-st. Rent [illegible]. Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 20th-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 11 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS—STEADY POWER—TWO beautiful corner rooms, 14 windows each, also a light basement, at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, 132 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS OF ground situate on South 8th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) together [illegible] feet front and rear, by 120 feet deep, within five minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, Division-av. and South 10th-st. ferries. Will be sold separately if required.

Also, seven acres of land situate at Fordham Heights, contiguous to the Harlem River and Kingsbridge, and adjoining the property of N. P. Bailey, J. B. Haskin, and D. Valentine, Esqs.; one of the most desirable and healthy locations in the vicinity of this City. Will be sold or exchanged. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn, a new three-story, high basement, brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton. Also two houses in Cottage-place, Columbia-st., near Union, 2½ stories high; first floor will be altered *for stores if desired.* Terms moderate. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 3 Park-place, basement Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE—IN ST. MARK'S PLACE, A VERY desirable three-story and attic, high basement, brick house, No. 78, between 1st and 2d avs.; lot 26x113; house, 30x25; is in good repair, and has modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, gas, furnace, laundry, &c. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Apply to L. B. BINSSE, No. 38 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED property in Brooklyn, two new splendid first class brown-stone houses, 25x55, four stories, furnished in the best manner throughout. I. BRAINARD, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A *GOOD INVESTMENT.*—FOR SALE—FOUR full lots on 76th-st., near the 5th-av. Also six full lots on 6th-av. and 47th-st., opposite the College grounds.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL TWO-story brick front cottage, No. 11 East Baltic-st., near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 277 Fulton st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WISCONSIN LAND SALES.—THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY have about 480,000 acres of first-rate carefully-selected FARM LANDS, in Wisconsin, for sale; generally well watered—*surrounded by settlers*—many in the vicinity of large towns—all of them easy of access, convenient to eastern markets by the Company's River and Canal Improvement, *and situated in a climate perfectly healthy.*

Auction sales of about 100,000 acres of these lands will be held as follows:

At Fond du Lac June 15 next; at Oshkosh, June 17; Appleton, June 19; Green Bay, June 21; Berlin, June 24; Stevens' Point, June 26; Portage City, June 29; Milwaukee, June [illegible].

Private sales will be continued as usual at the Land *offices of the Company* at Fond du Lac, at low prices and liberal credit, both before and after the above public sales. Also, unequaled water powers with dams completed, to be let or sold.
NELSON K. WHEELER,
Com'r and Agt. of Co., and of Trustees.
FOND DU LAC, May 1, 1858.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 160 acres, on which are a handsome dwelling-house and outbuildings, all in good order and delightfully situated in Dutchess County, about one mile from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains; about 20 acres of it in apple and pair orchards, all grafted fruit and of the choicest kinds.

Also, a farm of about 40 acres, situated near [illegible] Village, in Dutchess County, on which is a modern-built dwelling house, nearly new, with sliding-doors between the parlors and every convenience for a genteel family; there are three cottage houses on the premises, with barns, &c. Possession can be had immediately, if desired. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL BROWN, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, or of [illegible]GAN, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—A FAMILY offer their fine parlor and bedroom furniture at a bargain. A superior rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocade, but little used; price, $160, cost [illegible]; rosewood bedstead, rosewood secretary, bureau, washstand, hat-stand, vases, paintings, &c. Call at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS.—A beautiful assortment of entirely new styles and superior workmanship, just finished at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Price from [illegible] and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. [illegible]

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from [illegible] and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. [illegible],)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE of superior and warranted manufacture, decorated in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—S. D. WOODRUFF'S BOOT AND shoe store removed from corner 33d st. and 8th av. to No. 475 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, PLANTS AND evergreens, suitable for gardens in assortments for $10 to $20, will be sent to any place designated. Apply, by mail or otherwise. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, Long Island.

STATIONERY.

ORDERS FOR BLANK BOOKS, WRITING papers, stationery and job printing solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. Prices low.

SPORTING.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP.—SHE is a keel boat, of about 20 tons, copper fastened throughout; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order. To be seen at the foot of 11th st., East River.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 136 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer*, and *Daily News*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

TWO PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, two pews in Christ Church, (the Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) Brooklyn, as follows: Nos. 50 and 63 in middle aisle.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a double close carriage, in perfect order; lined with silk; speaking tubes made to order by one of our best City makers, and cost $1,200; will be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.

ALSO, ON

ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,

&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A. Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis,

Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.
On TUESDAY, May 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE

of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 30 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 150 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions, right to loan explicit, secured by careful deed of trust, conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK
For the quarter ending April 30, 1858.

Cash Assets per Statement Feb. 1, 1858		$4,498,043 90
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$291,877 56	
For Interest	3,497 73—	295,375 29
Total		$4,693,419 28
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by Death, and additions to Policies	$96,760 57	
Reductions of Premiums	506 19	
Surrendered Policies and additions	21,191 16	
Annuities paid	3,374 18	
Commissions	8,347 34	
Expenses, viz.: Rent, Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Law Expenses, &c	18,440 33	
Taxes	6,037 42—	154,657 01
Total		$4,538,762 27
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$131,648 32	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,394,038 90	
Fire Insurance account	54 67	
Bills Receivable	1,164 50	
Cash in Agent's hands	11,857 68—	$4,538,762 27

N. B.—The above amount does not include Deferred Premiums, Interest accrued and not due, and Premiums due at Agencies.

I have carefully examined the above Statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1858		10,390
Issued during this quarter		400
Total		10,790
Deducted for Forfeited, Canceled, Expired, and Surrendered		172
Number of Policies in force		10,627
Of which 9,739 are for whole life.		
Increase in Life Policies	253	
Increase in Endowment Policies	24—	277
Decrease in 7-year Policies	22	
Decrease in short-term Policies	18—	40
Net increase		237
Average amount of insurance on each Policy of increase		$3,226 86

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM SININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
GEORGE S. COE,
CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEO. R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

May 13, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO. COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.

[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 28th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.

No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, on receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued, and the residue on the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.

The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (which sum is a constantly increasing one,) so that the annual tax for three years of seven-twentieths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.

By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.

Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd. of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.] AN ACT

Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

APRIL 12, 1858.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES' SIX PER CENT JOINT BONDS.—Loan of 1889. $2,500,000 coupons payable June and December.

The undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for the above loans in sums to suit applicants.

The enormous wealth and resources of these Corporations, their unrivaled credit at home and abroad, and their high standard of management comprising the most able and eminent citizens of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, combine to stamp their securities as second to none in this country, while their revenues and traffic are increasing annually.

The existing funded debt is held principally in Europe, where the five and six per cent. loans command par, and remain principally with the original purchasers.

No security, whether corporate, municipal, State or Federal, can be superior to the combined obligations of these Companies, which have passed through the financial vicissitudes of more than a quarter of a century, from the date of their charters, without the hesitation of a moment upon any of their obligations.

The opportunity is now presented to secure a safe investment upon favorable terms, such as may not again occur. The semi-annual coupons mature on the first day of June.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 12.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Stephen Cambreleng,
Robert Schell,
Jacob Reese,
Jas. S. Sanford,
Joseph Foulke,
John R. Suydam,
Wm. Lewis Morris,
Henry Beadel,
Theodore W. Riley,
Chas. D. Smith,
John Penfold,
Wm. N. McIntire,
Stephen Hyatt,
Benjamin Babcock,
Fredk. Schuchardt,
William Remsen,
William C. Wetmore,
Joseph Grafton, Jr.,
John W. Mersereau,
Henry S. Leverich,
D. Lydig Suydam,
Thomas C. Smith,
Joseph Rudd,
Lebbeus B. Ward,
Joseph Britton,
Wm. H. Terry,
Amos Robbins,
George Clark,
S. B. Althause,
Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year. THOS. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors of the first class, viz.:

HENRY STOKES,
DANIEL BURTNETT,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
HENRY A. KERR,
JAMES H. HENRY,
JEROMUS J. JOHNSON,
EDMUND COFFIN,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
JACOB HARSEN,
GEORGE D. MORGAN.

At a subsequent meeting, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved City property, in sums of $2,500 and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS

Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday the 12th inst., at the transfer office, No. 9 Tontine Building. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1858.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANK Department having examined the assets of this Bank according to law, and fixed the value of the same—over and above all its liabilities—at the sum of three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars ($316,000;) the par value of the shares is accordingly reduced to twelve 50-100 dollars ($12 50) each. Shareholders will please surrender their scrip at this office and receive new certificates made to conform to the above. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POTTERY FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN establishment of J. M. Pruden, situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. Lot one hundred and twenty feet on Water-st., by about two hundred and fifty feet deep, running through to Elizabeth Creek, with a good wharf the whole width of the property. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, with 10 rooms, a large cellar and in good order; a two-story brick factory, twenty feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-five deep, also, several large frame buildings suitable for the above business, with two excellent kilns in first rate order, together with the stock on hand, consisting of a well assorted lot of stone and earthen ware, portable furnaces, drain pipe, flower-pots, &c., with a sail-boat and barge, and a salesroom in New-York, foot of Dey-st. The whole will be disposed of together or separately. The above property and business offers an excellent opportunity for any one wanting to enter into a manufacturing business, as it has been established for thirty years. For information and particulars, inquire of J. M. PRUDEN, on Crockery Barge, foot of Dey-st., New-York, or at the factory, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

CLOTHING AND MERCHANDISE FOR SALE.—A stock of desirable Clothing, amounting to $25,000, and Woolens amounting to $20,000, mostly adapted to Fall and Winter trade, will be sold at 20 per cent. less than cost. Terms—One-quarter cash, and balance on reasonable time for approved security.

The store can be leased for two or four years, and the good will of the business, which has been established 12 years, and has ranged in amount from $300,000 to $450,000 per annum, will be included in the sale of the stock and lease of the store; and, as the partners wish an office to close their business, they will retain one in the premises if desired, and do all they can to influence their trade to their successors. Address Box No. 2,631, Post-Office.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE of the most growing towns in Canada West, on the St. Lawrence River. The business, which is rapidly increasing, has been established five years, and is comparatively without competition. The sales are two-thirds cash, and profits are much better than the average in the States. Particulars may be ascertained, with a satisfactory reason for the owner's desiring to sell out, by calling on Messrs. WRIGHT & MACE, No. 58 Beekman-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD STOCK of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes or groceries, to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000, for which cash or its equivalent will be paid. All communications strictly confidential. Address CONFIDENCE, *Times* Office, for three days.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MEET with a person to take an interest with him in a money-making enterprise about going to England. To a smart man, having good reference, and $1,000 to invest, this is a rare chance. Address Box No. 3,603 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A FAST STEAMBOAT OF ABOUT 200 tons burden, to run in connection with the Flushing Railroad, from Hunter's Point to New-York. Apply to WM. M. SMITH, Receiver, Pier No. 22, East River, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—HULL, ENGINE, and boiler in excellent order for business. Size of boat 180 feet long, 26 feet beam; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9-foot stroke, well adapted for passengers, freight, or towing. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Apply to TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 22 South-st.

JEWELERS' SAFE, LARGE SIZE, FIRE and burglar-proof, filled with convenient drawers patent combination lock, cost $600, will be sold for $400; may be seen at No. 60 Vesey-st., first floor. Another small size Jewelers' Safe at No. 91 Maiden-lane; price $75. A. W. SPIES & CO.

COAL YARD TO LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A coal yard, in one of the best stands in the lower part of the City; doing a good business. Everything necessary, and in good order. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of L. CARY, No. 434 Pearl-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE OR LEASE—ON REAsonable terms, in a beautiful village, a few miles from the City. Inquire of Messrs. ANDREWS & KIMBALL, No. 5 Tryon Row.

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER THE States for the sale of the Salamander Lightning Conductors, patented in 1855, and known to be the best Rods ever used. Large returns can be made. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

CROOK'S HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE FIXtures, good-will and seven years' lease of the above-named Hotel and Dining Saloon for sale. Inquire of S. H. CROOK, No. 78 and 80 Chatham-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR GOING INTO THE clothing trade can be had by applying to M. Y. A., Broadway Post-Office, who is going west. The lease and stock will be offered low.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until the (19) nineteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, of (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins, at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and the oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load; the splitting being required only for primary schools that are without male janitors.

The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered, under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood, from the 25th of May to the 20th of July; two-thirds of the quantity of the coal, from the 20th of July to the 1st of October next; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1859.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contracts to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
OLIVER H. LEE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, May 17, at noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 7, in Chrystie, near Hester-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work" and "Proposals for carpenter work," and each estimate must be accompanied by two responsible names as sureties. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed proper for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL SLOTE,
JOHN J. McGOWAN, M. D.,
THEODORE WARD,
Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will hereafter be used only in settlement of the affairs. (Signed,)

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOS. DENNY.

No. 8 JAUNCEY COURT, May 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of THOMAS DENNY & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. 8, Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

THOMAS DENNY,
JAMES SMITH,
of Philadelphia.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.

May 1, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of TROTT & OGSTON, for the purchase and sale on commission of foreign exchange, notes, &c., at No. 36 Exchange-place.

C. D. TROTT,
GEORGE W. OGSTON.

May 1, 1858.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.

WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

A BRIEF EXPOSITION.

RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED. Just issued, a small pamphlet on this new and important practice in special diseases. Gratis on application, or mailed free, in a sealed letter envelope, by remitting three postage stamps. Address or call on the author, C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 312 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 489 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—300 POUNDS FINE, DRIED AND clean Yellow Dock Root. Address P. J. CLARK, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and workmanship by any $50 set in the world—sterling silver, electroed with pure gold, $10; single teeth, $1; teeth filled and warranted for life, 50c.; extracting without pain, by a new process.

FIELDING, Dentist.
No. 134 Spring-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

OCULISTS.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, No. 430 Broome-st., late No. 436 Broadway, devotes attention exclusively to the eye. An experience of 20 years as an oculist in this City enables him to guarantee success in all curable cases. Office hours, 9 to 4 o'clock. French artificial eyes inserted.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery. HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

RARE CHANCE.—A COMPLETE BOUND FILE [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

OILS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Charges of Perjury, Embezzlement and Conspiracy to Defraud the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

The preliminary examination in the case of [illegible], arrested under six several warrants [illegible] charges of perjury, embezzlement [illegible] as an officer of the Chicago, Alton and St. L. Railroad, was commenced yesterday before City Judge Russell. A. Oakey Hall appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. [illegible] and E. W. Stoughton for the defendant. The charges made in the different warrants are [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hall requested a subpoena [illegible] Esq., Ex-Judge [illegible] receiver of the Chicago, Alton and St. L. Railroad Company, for the production [illegible] minutes of the Directors' meetings, the book of stock transactions, and the [illegible]. Mr. Hall also stated that he intended to try each of the charges separately, and to dispose of one before another was taken up. He would select as the first case to be investigated, the charge of perjury, founded on the affidavit of Mr. Wm. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. He would first examine, on that charge, Mr. Baker, an attorney, then present. That gentleman was accordingly sworn, and examined by Mr. Hall.

Q.—What is your name? A.—John Baker.

Q.—Your occupation is a counselor-at-law, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Dwight? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of a certain suit in which William Brown and others were plaintiffs, and Henry Dwight and his wife were defendants? A.—I wish to state, if it please the Court, that as I was counsel for Mr. Dwight in that suit, and was made the confidant of secrets confided to me professionally, I think I ought not to be made to answer privileged questions. I have consulted Mr. Brady in the matter, and he advised me what to do. He told me to inform Judge Russell that he would act for me, and if your Honor pleases, I will send for him.

Judge—Oh, Mr. Baker, we cannot wait for Mr. Brady. There is nothing to prevent you from answering the question.

Witness—I do not think I ought to answer any question which compromises the relation in which a counsel stands to his client.

Mr. Hall assured the witness that he did not intend to ask him any such questions. But there was nothing in the question he had asked that partook of the nature of a privileged question.

Mr. Dwight addressed the Judge, and said that it was his wish that Mr. Baker should answer every question. He had never desired Mr. Baker not to [illegible]

Exhibition of the Blind at the Academy of Music.

[illegible]

Shooting and Cutting.

[illegible]

City Items.

[illegible]

[illegible]

the Clergy of New-York and adjacent cities. The public are invited to call and examine the same.

[Advertisement.]

REAL GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS!
Not the imitation Cotton article
often sold for Merino,
may be obtained at half price,
from 50 cents upwards!!!
At A. RANKIN & Co.'s,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVERS AND BATHING SHIRTS have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Dépôt No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

[Advertisement.]

BELLS! BELLS!!

A full assortment of MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH AND OTHER BELLS, at the New-York Agency, No. 189 Broadway. Call or send for a circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.—To-night Mr. G. L. Fox, the efficient stage manager of Purdy's National Theatre, takes his benefit, and presents an overpowering array of attractions. No less than four pieces will be performed—one a new Irish drama called "Darby the Blast." Pantomime, drama and comedy are also included in the programme. Of course, there will be a big house, and his brothers, the "Sons of Malta," will be well represented.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAUTIFUL BRIDE!—Miss SUSAN DENIN as the Bride of an Evening once more, to night, at Barnum's Museum. How delighted the audiences are with her inimitable personations! How they applaud her warmly and enthusiastically! How they welcome her graceful figure with uproars of delight! She is, indeed, a wonderfully popular artiste. This afternoon they present at Barnum's a grand, patriotic drama.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $10,000 worth of custom-made Shirts, all sizes, Zephyr Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers, Twilled, Jean and Linen Drawers, three-ply Collars, Ties, Cravats, Stocks and Men's Furnishing Goods generally. Retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—FEEBLE CONSTITUTIONS.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions, die early from sheer debility. Nature should, in such cases, be assisted with HOLLOWAY'S Pills. They give tone and stamina to the system, and vigor to the circulation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERIC'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

THE BULKLEY DIVORCE CASE.—The suit of Mr Bulkley against his wife for divorce is not discontinued, as was reported in the TIMES of the 11th inst. The two suits have simply been consolidated by order of Court, to avoid separate trials.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, May 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 566, 3600, 3089, 3090, 3756, 2570, 1622, 1645, 2560, 2926½, 3075, 2050, 2345, 3795, 616, 2111, 1916, 1412, 3265, 2778, 2779, 3745, 2524, 2063, 3860, 1873, 1375, 3614, 2852, 3859, 1407, 3591, 3764, 1049, 2252, 2251, 2867, 3077, 4078, 3808, 4085, 4122, 4059, 2835, 850, 3570, 1448, 3263½, 2451, 3626, 2674, 3799, 3967, 1916, 2873, 3282, 3157, 2750, 4051, 4068, 2478, 3844, 3845. *Part II.*—Same as Calendar for May 13.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1141, 710, 711, 712, 718, 606, 604, 645, 597, 719, 720, 589, 590, 643, 1202. *Part II.*—1235, 266, 1246, 1247, 1249, 1251, 589, 993, 1205, 1206, 1212, 1218, 1219, 286, 1227.

SUPERIOR COURT—758, 770, 664, 790, 796, 806, 818, 820, 456, 847, 850, 886, 864, 211, 212, 849, 480, 760, 481, 882, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 910, 911, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 928, 931, 933, 934, 935 to 949, 952, 953, 954, 955 to 966.

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Affray between two Swill-Milk Men.

About 7½ o'clock last evening, a quarrel took place in the Silliman-street Swill-Milk Stables, between MICHAEL CONWAY and PETER DEEHER, when both were so seriously injured that there is no hopes entertained of their recovery. The origin of the fight is somewhat involved in mystery, as those who witnessed it are not very communicative. The following is believed to be about the truth of the matter.

CONWAY drives a swill-milk wagon for a dealer named STARK. DEEHER is a dealer in swill-milk, and drives for himself. Both men board together in a house near the swill-milk establishment on Franklin-avenue. They have had high words together several times during the present week. The war of words was renewed last evening, just after they had been to supper. They passed into the yard attached to the cow stables, when DEEHER asked CONWAY to attend to his cows. This he refused to do, when DEEHER, as is represented, drew a pistol and discharged it at CONWAY. The ball entered the right eye. The injury did not prostrate him at once, and he seized DEEHER, knocked him down with his own pistol, and then beat him on the head with a heavy club until he broke his skull and inflicted such other injuries that he cannot recover. A man who witnessed the beating of DEEHER, was attracted to the spot by the blows, and supposed that he was killing a dog. Dr. HUTCHINS, of Myrtle-avenue, was immediately sent for, and soon after he arrived; both men were taken to the City Hospital in an insensible condition. Several medical men give it as their opinion that neither of the parties injured can recover.

THE TWELFTH WARD INSPECTORS.—The Common Council held a meeting last evening to receive the resignations of the Inspectors of Election in the Twelfth Ward. The Clerk announced that he had received the resignations of PATRICK FOX, Inspector of the First District, of E. C. BRINKMAN, Inspector in the Second District, and that WM. DAVEY, the Canvasser who could neither read or write, had informed him (the Clerk) verbally that he would not resign.

The resignations were accepted, and THOMAS GREENOUGH was appointed Inspector in the First District, and JOHN G. ATWATER in the Second District.

WM DAWSON was appointed Inspector in the First District, and EDWARD KEARNEY was appointed Inspector in the Second District to fill vacancy.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to make the necessary arrangements for the election in the Twelfth Ward, to be held on Tuesday next, when the Board adjourned.

A MISSING MAN FOUND.—Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, whose sudden disappearance on Tuesday last somewhat excited his friends, returned home yesterday, as well as could be expected under the circumstances. BLEEKER, the clairvoyant, and his housekeeper, arrested on suspicion of having disposed of SMITH, after having their house turned inside out, were discharged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

20 Troy and Boston...	11	10 Commonwealth Bk.	90
50 N. Y. C. Stage Co..	90	5 Bk. N. America....	111½
25 Artisans' Bank....	90	10 Am. Ex. Co........	99¾
50 Park Bank.........	100½		

THURSDAY, May 13—P. M.

The receipt of $1,615,351 in Gold from California, and the further transfer of $1,350,000 from *the Banks to the Sub-Treasury in exchange for* Treasury Bills, are the principal points to-day in *money affairs. The rates for money loans, on the* Street, continue at 4@5 ℘ cent., and in a number of instances deposits are left with the Brokers as low as 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. Mercantile paper, running to 1st August, is taken at from 4½@6 ℘ cent. August and September paper, first-class, will also go at 6 ℘ cent. Longer dates, 6@7½ ℘ cent. There is nothing doing to-day in Foreign Exchange, bankers' bills. The rates are 109½@110 ℘ cent., the outside figure almost nominal. The steamers for Saturday are the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton; and the *Borussia*, for Hamburg. The California news is good from the mines, and the present Gold manifest a very liberal one. The export from San Francisco from Jan. 1 to April 15 was $13,223,689, as against $12,197,080 same time last year. Money is quoted easier and cheaper at San Francisco. Gold Dust now coming in freely, confirming (says the *Price Current*,) "the accounts of the activity everywhere prevalent in the mines. The Winter now closing has been favorable in all respects, and farmers and miners are all busy, availing themselves of its benefits." More business was doing in Dry Goods of a staple character. The act authorizing the consolidation and funding of all the public debt of San Francisco City and County outstanding to 1st July, 1856, had passed the Legislature, and would probably be signed by the Governor. The following bill had been moved in the Legislature to establish a California and New-York line of steamers *with the aid of the State*, under the approval of the People by popular vote at the next Fall election:

SECTION 1. The Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer of State are hereby authorized and directed to issue the bonds of the State of California, to the amount of $500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ℘ cent. per annum, and redeemable at the expiration of 20 years from the date of their issue, and loan the same to any individuals, company or corporation, organized, or which may be organized, in the State of California, upon the condition that such individuals, company or corporation, will give good and sufficient security for the redemption of said bonds, and also place upon the route between San Francisco and the City of New-York first-class steamships, and make with them monthly trips each way—which ships shall have the capacity of carrying, each, 1,000 passengers; and that the party or parties making such undertaking shall transport passengers at a rate not exceeding $150 for first cabin passengers, or $75 for second cabin. Also, that said party or parties will pay the interest to fall due upon the bonds to be issued, as aforesaid, whenever the same shall become due and payable.

SEC. 2. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer may appoint an agent, on the part of the State, to superintend the execution of the proposed contract, and to see that not only the said contract, but that the laws of this State and the United States, in relation to the business of transporting passengers, be strictly complied with; such agent to receive not more than —— per annum, which amount, by the terms of said contract, shall be chargeable to such party or parties as shall undertake the same. And it shall also be the duty of said agent to see that a sufficient supply of good and wholesome provisions, and of all other necessaries for the comfort of passengers, and for a safe and speedy passage, be provided in said steamships.

SEC. 3. At the next general election to be held in California, this act shall be submitted to the properly qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, when each voter shall express his approval thereof by his ballot, marked "For the steamship loan," and his disapproval thereof by his ballot, marked "Against the steamship loan," or by other distinct marks manifesting the intention of the elector. Should the majority of the votes cast at said election upon said question be in favor of the approval of this bill, then and thereupon the same shall take effect, and not otherwise.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it back on Saturday next. Made special order for that day.

A correspondent writes that such a bill, increased even to $1,000,000 would be accepted by the people. In this connection, we furnish the following statement of the

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY, MAY 1.

ASSETS.			
Cash in Bank of America.	$5,[illegible]		
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	594,464 30		
		$600,480 99	
Reserve Fund—Invested in Bk. Stocks and State and City Securities	290,606 33		
Coals—9,325 tons in hands of agents in the Pacific, at $19, all paid	177,175 00		
21,140 tons *in transitu*, for first cost of which and partial freight there has been paid	139,800 00		
		$307,075 00	
Outfits and Supplies—In hands agents at Panama	55,669 08		
At San Francisco	47,232 20		
In transitu	11,718 97		
		$114,600 25	
13 steamships at their new valuat'n	2,[illegible]71 70		
1,712 shares Company's stock in trust for property sold, &c.	171,200 00		
United States Government—troop transportation	44,775 00		
Storeships, Iron Launches, Water Boats, &c.	82,067 08		
Machinery, stock and tools at Benicia	121,709 00		
Real Estate—At Panama	$11,920 00		
Islands in Bay Panama	34,247 86		
At San Diego	1,850 00		
At St Helena	17,500 00		
At San Francisco	52,000 00		
At Benicia	290,900 00		
		$408,418 66	
Cash in the hands of agents in the Pacific	26,798 38		
Cash in the hands of Pursers	12,321 14		
Claims on underwriters	10,000 00		
			$4,109,145 04
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock	$3,661,000 00		
Pacific Mail Steamship Co. No. 2.	14,332 72		
Bills payable	7,475 00		
Personal accounts	2,586 00		
			$3,685,893 82
Surplus			$423,246 22

There is a decidedly better tone to the Stock Market this afternoon than on the dealings of yesterday, and prices are higher for most of the Shares, while Bonds are generally firm. The adverse force against New-York Central, from the melancholy accident of Tuesday, has been nearly or quite spent. The stock was in demand at the Second Board at 88 ℘ cent., and left off 88@88½. We learn from Albany that the executive officers, and most of the directors, are at the scene of the [illegible]

[illegible] gence, and consequently of unpardonable indifference to human life. In any probable event of such investigation and settlement, the value of the Stock is not involved to the extent of more than one half of one ℘ cent on the capital of [illegible], nor would the August dividend be affected, if the damage were twice as great. And it is this practical view of the matter that has brought forward freer buyers of the shares at the decline of yesterday. The shares of the Hudson River improved ½ ℘ cent. to-day, and left off firm at 30½. Some of the short sales made 30 days ago are now falling in at 29@29½, and create a demand for the cash stock. Erie assumed more firmness, and sold at 24½ ℘ cent.; Reading recovered 1½ ℘ cent. of yesterday's decline, and Rock Island ½@¾ ℘ cent. Panama reached 109 ℘ cent. buyer 60 days, while Pacific Mail fell off to 69, ex dividend. The 8 ℘ cents. of Michigan Central further advanced and sold at 97 ℘ cent. All the State Stocks were at the full prices of yesterday, and Virginias ¼ ℘ cent. higher. Michigan Southern steady at about Wednesday's rates. Galena 89½, cash. The City Bank shares firm. Delaware and Hudson 105½, cash, and 105, seller 60 days. There were sales of Toledo to the extent of 2,000 shares, at 43½ ℘ cent. cash. La Crosse Land Grants steady at 31½ ℘ cent. Illinois Centrals 90, sales. The State of Ohio will award $500,000 on the 25th May, (as per advertisement,) 6 ℘ cent. temporary loan, to the best bidders; the loans to run about 2½ and 3 years.

We learn, on inquiry at the office of WELLS, FARGO & Co., that the new Bonds of the State of California are arriving by each California steamer. They have to-day received those sent from here for exchange on the 20th of January last. The State Treasurer is issuing them as fast as is possible. They are a good and safe investment.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of April were as follows, viz.:

From Freight	$56,894	
From Passengers	69,908	
From Mail	4,482	
From Rent of Road	5,500	
From Miscellaneous	244	—$137,080
Earnings for the same month last year		162,742
Decrease (15 8-10 ℘ cent.)		$25,662

The expenses in April were as follows, viz.:

Station Expenses	$7,674	
Cost of Running	19,667	
General Expenses	9,866	
Repairs of Machinery	12,855	
Repairs of Track and Roadway	20,974	
Repairs of Structures	1,663	—$73,749
Expenses in the same month last year		77,704
Decrease (5 3-10 ℘ cent.)		$3,955
Net Earnings in April, 1857		85,038
Net Earnings in April, 1858		63,319
Decrease in Net Earnings		$21,718

ST. LOUIS BANKS, MAY 8.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	$177,754	$346,530	$423,820
St. Louis	60,618	111,085	100,912
Southern	156,480	205,915	332,898
Mechanics'	117,352	66,125	165,402
Exchange	53,278	105,546	122,812
State	763,823	305,550	775,036
Total	$1,369,316	$1,240,431	$1,950,823

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$1,681,070
Payments	948,144
Balance	5,618,247

The receipts include $95,000 from Customs and $1,350,000 for Treasury notes.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—TRAFFIC 1858.

	1858.	1857.
January	$320,131	$301,773
February	260,373	355,398
March	441,649	548,262
April	485,596	464,948
Total	$1,327,752	$1,670,383

The Nicaragua Treaty and Transit.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* of Wednesday states, with an assumption of authority, that the Cass-Yrisarri treaty has not yet been signed by MARTINEZ, the President of Nicaragua, thus accounting for the non-appearance of that document in Washington. This statement of the *Herald* is plausible, possible and probable, as it was well understood in Nicaragua that the Chamorista Party, composed of the most respectable and enlightened inhabitants, bitterly opposed its ratification. MARTINEZ is a Chamorista. *Per contra*, Señor YRISARRI and Mr. JOE WHITE assert most emphatically that the treaty *is here*, ratified by the Assembly, and signed by the President, and is only held back until *certain arrangements are made.* These gentlemen, being most deeply interested, should be well posted up. Which shall we believe, the old Canal Company or Mr. BUCHANAN'S New-York organ? In the meantime, we have rumors that the steamship Commodore, having smoked the pipe of peace, and arranged *all* their differences, the great and victorious Commodore consents to the appointment of a connection of the little vanquished Commodore as Receiver for the Accessory Transit Company, who will examine and certify as to the correctness of all Presidents' and agents' accounts with that Corporation, and discontinue all suits against the Ex-Presidents and agents for conspiracy and fraud. It is to be hoped this settlement will prove equally gratifying and satisfactory to all the stockholders, as it is to

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

THURSDAY, May 13, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 85 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Receipts to-day, 110 bbls.

COFFEE—The market exhibits no important change, sales having been reported of 200 mats Java at 18c., 1,150 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c., each 4 months, and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9¾c., cash, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty active to-day for *State* and *Western Flour.* The demand for home use has improved, and there is some inquiry for export. The leading holders ask rather firmer prices, especially for middling brands of extra Ohio. Yet no general advance of any moment is noticeable. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 00@$4 15
Extra State	4 20@ 4 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 4 15
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 35@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Canadian Flour is salable and steady. Sales 800 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 35@$5 50 ℘ bbl. Southern is in better request at buoyant rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls., at $4 45@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 50 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and in good request, particularly for export, though the advance in freights tends to check shipments. Prices of sound Wheat may be quoted firmer. Unsound,—of which there is *a considerable quantity offering*,—continues heavy. The receipts of Wheat by the Hudson River boats, since noon of yesterday, amount to 62,236 bushels. Sales have been reported of 54,500 bushels,—including good ordinary White Canadian at $1 07; inferior Canadian Club at 80c.; ordinary to fair White Western at $1 06@$1 15; good Red Western at $1; Western Club at 89c.; Chicago Spring, poor to choice, at 80c.@87c.; fair to prime White Southern at $1 10@$1 27; and good Red do. at $1 05 ℘ bushel. Corn exhibits no very important change. The supply is moderate, and the demand is fair, mainly for home use. Prices have not varied much, though prime lots are, if anything, a shade dearer. The reported receipts, since noon of yesterday, add up 26,165 bushels, and 5,232 sacks. Sales transpired of 38,000 bushels, at 67½c. for damaged; 70c. for low mixed Western; 70c.@72c. for poor to prime White, and 72c.@75½c. for inferior to choice Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is in light supply and moderate request, with sales of 5,200 bush. at 69c.@70c. ℘ bush. Barley has not varied essentially. Sales have been made of 5,300 bushels, in lots, chiefly four-rowed, at 61c. ℘ bushel. Yesterday's sales of Barley reached 35,000 bushels, including some 27,000 bushels California. Barley Malt, 70c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet at languid prices: 43c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@41c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 28c.@33c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy and cash buyers are able to purchase at much lower prices. We have heard of sales of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 50, check, to-day, for (1,000 bbls.) Mess, $17 75@$17 87½ for Mess in the regular way, and $14 45@$14 50 for prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, and are heavy at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at from 8½c.@10c. Lard is depressed and drooping. Sales 235 bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11¼c., ℘ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at languid rates; sales 160 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@ [illegible]

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	May 15
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	May 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 26
Fulton	New-York	Havre	May 29
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 29

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 28
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	April 28
Austria	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	May 5
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 8
City Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall.—J. Brumagan, D. Brumagan, M. Johnson and wife, J. G. Clark and wife, Hon. Mr. Miller and wife, Mrs Farragut and servant, M. Winans and wife, Judge Freelen, G. C. Shere, Dr. Lathrop, wife and two boys; C. Jones and wife, Capt. Gunnell, S. G. Marston and two boys, J. Lane, J. A. Armstrong, A. Buckingham, P. H. Langdon, Jos. Boston, A. F. Rodgers, Jas. Otis, H. B. Hawkins and wife, G. G. Cornell, L. A. Reeves and wife, J. Handsman, C. O. Chentide, A. Greenbaum and wife, J. Glossman, G. Hall and wife, J. B. Roberts and wife, O. C. Bristol and wife, C. Levock, P. Levock, M. Borkefsky, J. McCleary, J. Munday, A. Bloom, V. Rodes, wife and mother; J. Deutsche, J. D. Bradner, M. Laniker, T. B. Seeley, C. Stone and wife, H. Funk, J. Smith, J. H. Buhm, A. C. Avidsohn, E. Schewen, J. Schultz, E. Osmer, Mad. Soto and sister, Carreso, Warkman, A. C. Lyons, L. Emanuel, E. M. Smith, C. E. Hart, R. Woodruff, M. Bonnet, L. Porter, A. Green, J. Taylor, E. Griggs, J. Adams and wife, W. S. Colwell, J. Iwbrie, A. J. Hall, G. W. Duncan, J. Steinberg, Mrs. Hosmer and child, F. Griffing and wife, Mrs. Whiting and child, Mrs. Munson and child, T. R. Lecount, J. Foster, R. L. Robertson, J. B. Meader, O. Folsom, J. H. Jewett, F. W. Boyd, J. K. Stimson, M. Farnsworth, H. Blum, A. Morton, C. Roever and wife, M. Plets and wife, McCully and wife, J. D. Love, M. S. Prescott, L. Davenport, F. Warner, J. P. Stilwell, J. P. H. Campbell, J. Colgrove, C. Plumar, J. Prescott, J. J. Walker, T. Barney, Mrs. West, J. Murray, T. Tibbats, C. DeLong, A. Poff, A. G. Walton, W. Bober, Jas Davis, R. Holley, R. Pack, C. H. Kelly, J. Martin, W. Stevens, G. Stevens, J. A. Young, G. Fay, C. M. Hudson, D. Palmer, J. Dixon, M. Fellows, J. Myers, L. Robinson, and 463 in steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—From San Francisco—J. Bond, lady and two children, Mrs. G. Ocase, Dr. Peavis, wife, child and Indian boy, Mrs. S. Swasey, Mrs. A. B. Gifford, F. M. Holmes, J. Street and lady, Mrs. Grant and infant, Mrs. Owens and two children, G. Senior, Rev. Mr. Welch, Rev. McFeeley, J. B. Ward, G. Estadilla, Dr. A. B. Hill, H. S. Foote, Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Hamilton, three children and servant, I. Grant.

From Aspinwall and South America—H. V. Totten, Col. H. Heard, J. M. Lopes, Dr. Hodges, Mr. Nadal, Capt. Hugg and son, G. T. Hoppin, C. Edson, R. Schuley, J. N. Cooper, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Brack, J. N. Page, H. Scheymeyer, J. Sands, Burke and others in steerage.

From New-Orleans—Joseph Hopkins daughter and servant; M. Poart and wife, J. Hathaway, Mad. Maestro, Miss Amos, J. Garrison, Jr.; L. Tinchant wife and three children and servant; W. S. Grayson, W. V. Brooks, C. Van Ness, M. Halfman, Julius Ernest, Jno. Maudone, P. Dastillon, E. Noques, A. H. Nixon, A. J. Savage, Mr. St. John—and 50 in steerage.

From Havana—E. Alvarez Viyeres and 3 ladies, M. Varella, E. Montanegro, Miss J. E. Umpbelsbeeip, Jaime Gilbert, P. Sablos, F. Horstman, J. B. Bellaire, J. M. Cespedes and son, R. Valencia Ruis and lady, Jose Serra, J. A. Germes, J. Cardona, J. B. Hamel, J. Dugan, J. Sisson, J. H. Fry, J. Vallaret, J. Chesmer, Thomas Watkins, and 30 in steerage.

In brig Bonaparte, from Trinidad, Cuba—Capt. Gould and 3 seamen, late of brig Condor, lost on the south side of Cuba April 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 08 | Moon sets..... 9 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 43 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate.....10 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Ships M. Vidal, Ketels, Bremen, via City Point, Frank & Meirke; Westminster, Warrock, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.

Barks Clara Haxall, Dutton, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Philadelphia, J. O. Baker & Co.

Brigs Cabunac, Wells, Glasgow, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Princess Royal, Pearman, Bermuda, W. A. F. Davenport; Franconia, Upton, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter.

Sloops W. H. Brown, Hallock, Providence, L. Kenny; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master.

Schooners Geo. Gilborn, Russell, St. Johns, N. F., C. & E. J. Peters; O. W. Sanders, Mills, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; F. A. Hawkins, Percival, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; E. Waterman, Peterson, Wilmington, J. G. Williams; Wentworth, Hannibal, Nuevitas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Thos. Holcomb, Gesler, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; E. A. D. Hart, Low, Portland, S. Godwin; A. Mason, Corson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Kenebec, Hand, Philadelphia, [illegible] Perkins; Piedmont, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, with the California mails to April 20, with treasure and passengers to I. W. Raymond.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Ship Constantine, Macoduck, Liverpool via Cork, April 10, with mdse. and passengers to C. Grinnell & Charles Roome. Had one death on the passage. On the passage outward, Nov. 12, lat. 49 36, lon. 25 56, lost overboard Wm. Johnson, a seaman.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, Havana May 9, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Ship Sierra Nevada, (of Boston,) Penhallow, Elide Island, (Lower California,) Feb. 7, with guano to order—vessel to master. March 26, lat. 48 S., lon. 44 W., experienced a very severe gale from S. to S. W.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Merriman, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. The bark John Payson, Fuller, for New-York, sailed the day previous. Bark Brothers sld. in co.

Bark Tivoli, Brown, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Brig Napier, (Br.,) Crosby, Vieques April 23, with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels. May 2, boarded the wreck of a round stern brig, painted black, with a red streak and 2 gilt stars on her stern; both masts gone; was full of water, and apparently, had been a long time in that situation—(before reported)—had no name on her stern.

Brig Bonaparte, (of Machias,) Tyler, Trinidad, Cuba, April 24, with molasses to Chastelain, Pouvert & Co.

Brig A. Peters, (of Ellsworth,) McFarland, Trinidad de Cuba, April 26, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with schr. Broadfield, for New-York. The bark J. W. Jones, Parker, sld. 27th for Cienfuegos, to ld. for United States.

Brig Robert Reed, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Burgoyne, Guyama, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Gimbernat & Escoriaza.

Brig Young America, (of Plymouth,) Peak, Frederickstad, St. Croix, April 28, with rum to master.

Sloop [illegible]

Sloop J. F. Wallace, Thrasher, [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Domestic Ports.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

[illegible]